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# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# WELCOME.

Chicago Bids the Soldier-Statesman All Hail.

And the Singers Unite in Chanting His Praises.

A Compact History of His Tour Around the World;

With a Map on Which His Route May Be Traced.

Grand Receptions in England and Other European Countries.

Cordial Welcome to America's Representative by the Crowned Heads.

Viewing the Barbaric Splendor of India and China.

Asia Does Full Honor to the

Guest from Across

the Pacific. The Enthusiastic Greeting Which

Meets Him at San

Francisco. Preparations Which Are Making

to Receive Him in This

City. The Streets Beginning to Bloom with Decorations of Flags and

Line of March of the Procession and the Order in Which It Will Form.

Evergreens.

of the Army of the Tennessee

Who Have Aiready Reported for Duty.

THE SONG-BIRDS. DDE OF WELCOME TO ULYSSES S. All the bells in tower and steep me him, the Pride of the People! And the great guns on the shore, Make fit music for the ear

The lond-mouthed cannon's mighty roar!
From masthead, dome, and rooftree high,
A thousand flags make bright the sky. The streets with sights and sounds are gay, On this the people's holiday.

From North and South, from East and West, All to honor our honored guest,
Flock hither the crowded, steam-winged cars Hands uplifted, hats in air, The sky is rifted everywhere With the hip, hip, hip, hurrabs! And see! the long procession comes, Marching to the beat of druns And martial music, such as nerved The hearts of the Men in Blue When they from duty never swerved, But, true and faithful, nobly served, Brave deeds to dare and do. Look up and down each side the line! Far as the eye can see, ors and windows with faces shine, Doors and windows that it glee!
Ah! how the thousands shout and stare!
Handkerchiefs flutter in the air! It, where he comes, rains flowers! He can as easily face the showers

That fall where the battle's storm-cloud lowers, When the battle is for the Right. Above where the tempest loudest roars-The tempest that his art has made The battery's roar; the rifle's crash The gleaming sabre's twinkling flash; The grape and canister's splintering smash; The tumult of the onward dash; The volleys' peal; the deafening yell: He orders all, and is obeyed.

But not to the Warrior great, to-day, We the loving tribute pay. He at the board of Kings has sat! But not for that, and not for that, Of plate and lordly cheer. These are good; but, better than To est with Kings or rule a clan, It is to be a simple Man, So nonest that he will not shine With other light than his own; Who will not with the wrong combine, Though he must stand alone. And such is he whom now we greet And such is he whom now we greet
With the ringing cheer of the street;
Who could so well abide his time—
He murmored not at Fate;
Though past his years of manly prime,
Could humbly toil and patient wait
Until occasion called him where
He could breathe his native air;
And therein is he great.
He is what Casar might have been
If carsad not by ambition's sin! f carsed not by ambition's sin!

Few of words, and great in deed, He has served us in our need— Served us when our need was sore— When our leaders funched and quailed— When the Old World at us railed, And chuckling cried, "Your cause has failed!"
He of the armies took command,
And, on a sudden, all the land
Broke from the night of hope forlorn
To the full light of day:
Then new joy and faith were born,
And doubts, like mist, were swept away.
To victory our arms he bore,

Nor would Brutus' dagger be Unsheathed for such a man as he!



The Man Whom Chicago Welcomes To-Day, U. S. Grant.

And he his new-won honors wore, Like an under-garment, out of sight; As only the great and worthy can, Assumed the plain garb of the common man, And hid his badges from the light. His glorious deeds he cannot hide! Firmer than miser grasps his gold, History has them in her hold, nd Fame has sung them far and wide. Brighter with each succeeding age, His name will shine on her broad page, And there will stand till over all Oblivion's moldering dust shall fall.

A. L. CARLTON. OUR HERO-STATESMAN, GRANT! Her tear-drops raining on the mound where sleeps

the great and good,
"O God!" in her wild agony her heart rebellions O God! Thou just, eternal One, O why has Lin-"For nowhere shall I find his like amongst the

sons of men, And heart so loyal, firm, and true none can possess again.
O Lincoln, thou who steered us safe when our bark O Lincoln, Lincoln, without thee our Country yet

But a voice spoke out of the mystic land: "Columbia, weep no more;
Thy murdered Chief has entered in to his rest on the Golden Shore.

He did his duty nobly, his reward is a glad Well-And the Nations have mourned his loss to Earth as a mother mourns a son. But He who gave thee Lincoln another Chief will give,
As faithful and as true as he. Weep not, thy land

shall live!" Columbia listened, and a smile sweet as a scraph's eek and brow, but now bedimmed with weeping for the dead . Ceasing the voice, she looked to learn whence came

the cheering word. But all was peaceful, Nature hushed, and not a leasiet stirred, Save where there stood, with low-bowed head and A man whose parted lips gave forth a sigh but half-

But not from him that voice had come; deeds and To him who changed the battle's roar to a victorious song. She knows him, and her heart beats high, flushes her cheek beside;
'Tis General Grant, her hero son, her patriot, and

He's Heaven-sent, and who indeed should hold the helm of power So well as he who firmest stood throughout our 'General," she said, "though yet the din of war is in thy ears.

And the stain of conflict yet perchance upon thy sword appears,

And rest thou well has merited, thy country needs thee still. For thou alone the vacant chair of him who sleeps can fill. "Columbia, I, a soldier, a statesman's trust ap-Yet well I know a soldier's place is where his country calls;

"And if from camp to senate-halls the march be straight and steady, I answer here, as in the field, 'My country, I am ready'; And, though his place no mind can fill with such rare grace and beauty, Heaven's help Ulyases Grant will always do

Thus once again did Illinois, the gallant and the true, Her allegiance to that grand old flag of Stars and Then up from many a loyal heart a loyal praye "God save our land in danger's hour, and bless

And out of gloom and discord soon a brighter day And the signs of rich prosperity on hill and vale appeared.
Till our land stood, 'midst the nations, the fairest of the fairbrightest gem in Nature's crown, gleaming with jewels rare.

And Bast and West, and North and South, the name of Grant is known--The Soldier-Statesman, who to us and a' the world has shown est worth is worthler far a nation's pride and praise names and titles running back, e'en to me-

Crowned heads before our Chief bow low; sons of each ancient race
Step quick aside at his approach, and give our Hero The nations clamor round him, and, as pass the

And this Prince of Heroes and this Pride of Statesmen once again Stands on his native shore to-day amongst his And, though 'tis sweet to think that honor's his wherever he may roam, His heart, I know, echoes the thought, There is no

Let us give a fitting answer to this thought from heart and hand, As we welcome back our Hero to his glorious native land. Methinks the shades of Washington and Lincoln e'en draw near, To greet their kindred spirit as they listen to our

oldiers, he' led you on to victory: give him a grand salute. citizens, ye shared the prize; stand ye not coldly mute. Ho, maids and matrons, bring him wreaths, by beauty's fingers wrought— Greet him with plessings and with smiles, as wom-

Engraven in this Nation's heart, O Grant, thy And to the page of History an added lastre give; And generations yet unborn shall sing sweet songs As the People now are doing by mount, and stream,

and sea. And, as you pass adown life's vale, may Heaven upon you smile, And choicest blessings from above each hour of life Wher'er you go may loyal hearts your name in

praises chant, And voices cail, as mine does now, for cheers for General Grant! JEANNIE A. STAFFORD. WELCOME HOME TO OUR FIRST

CITIZEN, U. S. GRANT. Welcome! thrice welcome! welcome Home! From foreign lands, o'er ocean's foam! We seize thy hand with brother-grasp, With fervent, hearty, loyal clasp; And, while our bondres brightly burn, Rejoicing at thy safe return, The people leave their marts of gain, From distant Oregon to Maine, To greet thee Home with festal cheer, to testify their joy sincere. The shouts of welcome reach the skies; Thy former foe thy friend outvies: All look to thee as raised by Heaven, Endowed with wisdom rarely given. To heal dissension, curb the bate, Upbuild, uphold, and save the State. No king or potentate sublime.
Since man first trod these shores of Time, Was honored more in native clime. Vhen, on a progress gaily grand, surrounded by a glitt'ring band, Than thou hast been through Earth's broad zone, n lands whose name is scarcely known -A Patriot Freeman, prized and dear, l'et as a citizen our peer.

We watched thy course from shore to shore, Exulting in thee more and more As day by day thy spirit proved loo great to be by glory moved; That pomp, magnificence, and show Could not thy virtue overthrow; That, 'mid the brightest, grandest scene The thought of Home would intervene, And gilded vanities but seem, Compared with that, a pleasant dream. Ve shared the honors all did give To thee, our representative, Pleased with the thought that mighty Powers So high esteemed this land of ours.

Once more, All Hail! and Welcome Home! For every heart doth turn to thee The Chief of all our Chivalry, Before whom fades all rivalry— Our Knight without reproach or stain, For Freedom pledged to guard, maintain. Our young Republic's eldest son, Encircled by her benison, Shall prove the regal sneer a lie. Live in her favor, honored die, And, crowned with fame, in memory live on

ned with immortal Lincoln, Washington! W. J. H. HOGAN OUR CITY'S GUEST. "Peace hath its victories, renowned at War."
Welcome! Defender of the Nation's life! Let the Great City's thousands gather now. Vying with the Old World in fraternal strife To place new wreaths upon thy laureled brow: E'en Kings and Emperors joined in the acclaim, onoring thy Country in thy honored name.

Not as a Soldier, only, have men strove To do thee homage in thy proud career; The day's long past when, as with bolts of Jove, Thou'st waked the battle-fields with thunders dire: Across the cannon's mouth, whence lightning

sped, in arsenals now the spider spins his thread. We greet thee now, as Patriots well may do,
As honest; scornful of all arts to win,
Like smaller souls; one "to thyself, so true Thou canst not well be false to other men" We hail thee true in Peace as brave in War, A modest man crowned by the world afar—

Crowned with applause the Cesars never know
In vulgar triumphs on Earth's reddened fields,
Steeping the nations in a common wo,
With Freedom prostrate 'neath their charios
wheela:

Up with the flage! those symbols of our power, Our unity, unbroken through the storms Which shook the Nation through the long, dark When War and Discord ceased not their alarms: Drag forth the cobwebbed cannon—they may well Speak the lond welcome Earth would gladly swell. Unlike the "triumphs" of the Roman world, There march no captives in thy train to-day;
The sword is sheathed, War's tatter'd ensigns
furled,
Whilst Freemen throng the streets in proud ar-

Not such thy victories, Champion of the Right! Destined to wield so well the Nation's might.

ray: Let music lend its noblest, gladdest strain To bid thee welcome to thy home again. Well may we honor thee, since round the Earth
The nations have to thee all honor shown—
To thee, our Citizen, since kingly birth
Provides no laurels such as thou hast won:
Peace still go with thee—honored thrice thy name
Thy deeds the heritage of thy Country's fame.

> Around the world Ulysses went, The guest of every Continent— They made our Hero room! His destiny the friendly Fates Have woven in their loom! When Treason raised her hydra-head

CHICAGO'S WELCOME - BOOM, GRANT, BOOM!

To victory brave hosts he led, And dealt the monster's doom! His destiny the friendly Pates Mighty in War, as wise in State,

His destiny the friendly Fates

Rehold his fame !- a full-bound sheaf: His chaplet lacks no laurel-leaf-He needs no noisy "boom"! His destiny the friendly Fates Have woven in their loom!

E'en now his star, in full-orb'd glow.

His destiny the friendly Fates Have woven in their loom! A People hails its Hero home, To happlest land 'neath starry dome, With song, and shout, and boom! His destiny the friendly Fates

A Nation to illume!

Have woven in their loom! JAMES NESDIT SONG OF WELCOME TO GRANT. Welcome, Patriot and Hero! Welcome wells from every heart.

Thou art of ourselves a part. Once, when wicked Treason, hoary, Clutched the Nation's throat of life, Drenched in blood the land all gory, Thou didst guide us through the strife.

When all our skies were darkest frowning, Wide-spread defeat befell our arms,

Visit to Sartoris family at Southampton..... 2-15 Visit to Lyons, France...... Visit to Marseilles .. .. ...... Meeting with Prince Alfred, the Duke of Arrival at Alexandria, Egypt .. Departure for trip up the Nile.... Banqueted by the King of Greece ....... State dinner by King Humbert of Italy, at Dined by Prince Orloff, Russian Minister to Paris.... Dejeuner at the Hague with H. R. H. Prince Frederick, uncle of King of Holiand .....

Dined by the Burgomasters of Rotterdam ....

Grand banquet at Amsterdam ....

Arrival at Berlin .....

Interview with Prince Bismarck .... Special audience with the Crown-Prince of Reception by King Oscar of Norway and Audience with the Czar ...... Dinner with the Austrian Imperial family . . Dined by the citizens of Zurich, Switzerland,

at San Sebastian ... interview with King Alfonso.....

Dinner with King Louis of Portugal



Map Showing Gen. Grant's Trip Around the World.

Grant came, our cause with victory crowning, And hushed the Nation's dire slarms In War, a rock firm as Gibraltar-In Peace, as gentle as a lamb— Grant never, never's known to falter Grant never sought for place or power-

He waits till called-then, like a tower, He rises great, and good, and grand! Thrice welcome, savior of the Nation! Thrice welcome to our heart of hearts! Bespeaks the love thy name imparts.

In ages hence, with lustre shining, The fame of Grant to all shall tell How strategy and grit, combining. The Union saved he loved so well! JOLIET, Ill.

CHRONOLOGICAL.

AROUND THE WORLD CONDENSED. The following chronological statement marks the leading incidents of Gen. Grant's round the

Departure from Philadelphia..... Arrival at Manchester ...... Arrival at London .. Sanqueted by Duke of Wellington at Apaley Reception at Minister Pierrepont's....

Presented with the freedom of the City of Dinner with the Marquis of Lorne and Prin-Dined with the Reform Club ..... 

Address by deputation of British working-Banqueted at Frankfort.... Laid corner-stone of new American Protest-

Breakfast with the Duc de Montpensier at Dinner with Lord Napier of Magdala at Gi-

Arrival at Dublin, Ireland, and presented Reception at Belfast .... ...... State dinner and reception by President
MacMahon at Paris...... Arrived at Marseilles....

Arrival at Bombay ...... Visit to the Maharajah of Burtpoor.... Visit to British Burmah......

Visit to Singapore. ..... Entertained by the King of Siam. ..... State dinner at the Government House Arrival at Hong Kong and entertained by the 

st Tientsin ..... .... ... ... ... Arrival at Pekin ...... Interview with Prince Kung, Regent of China. Arrival at Nagasaki. Japan ...... State dinner by Governor of the Province.... Banqueted by Nagasaki citizens......

Tokio visited. Grand reception by the Emperor of Japan... Banquet by the Emperor of Japan... 

Private conversation with the Emperor of Arrival at San Francisco.....

Arrival at Chicago..... THE SILENT MAN.

HIS MILITARY CAREER. Gen. Grant is an Ohio man, having been born at Point Piessant, Ciermont County, in that State, on the 37th day of April, 1823. Born and State, on the 37th day of April, 1823. Born and raised on a farm, he inherited the rugged strength of boar and intellect which had characterized the Scotch stock from which he sprung. Farming life, however, failed to satisfy the ambition of the lad, and, through successful personal endeavor, he became at 18 years of are a cadet at West Point, where, notwithstanding that his earlier educational advantages had been greatly inferior to those enjoyed by the bulk of his

The Route of To-Day's Grand Procession. ompanions, be graduated with credit and in good and its fall was only a question of time. Here anding, and was in July, 1848, brevetted Section assaults, which resulted in great caroage by ic assaults, which resulted in great carpage but no decisive advantage, made on the 19th and 23d of May, showed that but little was to be ond Lieutenant in the Fourth Regular Infantry. His earliest military service was on the Missouri frontier, among the border Indians. In 1845 he was ordered to Corpus Christi, Tex., where he distinguished himself on the pattlefields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and gained by such expensive operations, and the assailants confined themselves thencetorward to siege operations, which were finally erowned with success on the 4th of July, when the supposed impregnable citadel capitulated with 34,-630 men, 30 Generals, numberless standards, 301 pieces of artillery, and 4,500 stands of arms, the largest capiture up to that time over made Chapultenec, and gained promotion, being ap-pointed Brevet-Captain, the commission dating from the battle of Chapultepec, where his 301 pieces of artillery, and 4,500 stands of arms,—the largest capture up to that time ever made in war. In the Vicksburg operations, Grant had lost 943 killed, 7,005 wounded, and 537 missing; the enemy lost in all, 11,800 men.

On the 25th of Novamber the Union army, under Gen. Grant, stormed and carried Lookont Mountain and Mission Ridge,—victories which substantially ended the War of the Rebellion as far as the Southwest was concerned. Up to this time Gen. Grant's unbroken succession of victories had resulted in the capture of 473 capbravery was such that his superiors in command to a full Captainey in 1853, he shortly afterwards married Miss Julia Dent, a daughter of Frederick Dent, Esq., a St. Louis merchant. He soon resigned his commission, and engaged in farming pursuits in the vicinity of St. Louis; but, agriculture not suiting his tastes, he went to Galens, where he started in the leather business with his father in 1859. Two years later, and when the firm of "Grant & Sons, Leather Dealers," were doing quite a prosperous business, the junior partner of the firm, startled by the news that the old flag at Fort Sumter had been fired upon by the Rebels,

went to Springfield, where, after much useful

work in recruiting and getting into shape a

number of regiments, he accepted the Colonel-cy of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers. With these men he did such good work at Mexico,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers and sent to Cairo. In February of the following year he

co-operated with Commodore Foote in a suc-cessful attack upon Fort Henry, on the Tennes-

see River, and the garrison of that point having retreated to Fort Donelson, one of the strongest

positions occupied by the Confederate army, Grant followed them, and on the 15th of

February, after a desperate battle, captured the summit, a hill which commanded the fort. Darkness came on and prevented the

Union forces from reaping that day the full fruits of victory. Early next morning the

commander of the/fort sugrested the appoint-

ment of Commissioners to settle terms of capit-ulation, but when Grant sent back the message,

'No terms other than an unconditional surren-

der can be accepted; I propose to move imme-diately upon your works," Gen. Buckner ac-ceded to what he characterized as the "ungen-

erous and unchivalrous terms " proposed, and the stars and stripes soon floated over the

Southern stronghold. This was the first signal victory achieved by the Northern arms, and it

created a profound impression upon the Nation.
Grant was nominated as a Major-General, and
the Senate confirmed the appointment, the commission being dated from the day on which Fort

Onceison fell.

Grant followed up his success at Fort Donelson with the capture of Clarksville, Nashville, and other important points, and early in April his army was scattered around Pittaburg Landing, on the west side of the Tennessee River,

awaiting the arrival of Buell's force. His opponent was Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, one of the ablest of Southern soldiers, who was stationed at Corinth with an army of between

0,000 and 100,000 men. Taking the initiative

Gen. Johnston, on the 6th of April, concentrated his forces, and in the early morning, with an army of 75,000, made a sudden and impetuous attack upon Grant's army, which numbered but little more than half that number. In the desperate.

troops by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy seemed inevitable, when a brigade of

aster. On the following day a desperate battle took place, but at 2 o'clock in the afternoon

Grant had driven the enemy five miles beyond his line of the battle of the previous

day, and, placing himself at the head of his troops, led them in a charge which

swept the enemy from their last stronghold.
The carpage of this two days' fight was terrific.

Grant's loss aggregated nearly 13,000 men, while the Confederates lost 20,000, and among them Gen. Johnston, whose death was in itself a severe blow to the Confederate arms.

severe blow to the Confederate arms.

A reorganization of military departments gave Gen. Grant the Department of West Tennessee, resching from the west bank of the Mississippi to the west shore of the Tennessee. The autumn following saw three important victories earned by his armies,—those of Iuka, Corinth, and Hatchie. The problem which the advance of the Union troops brought to the consideration of their commander was the reduction of Vicksburg, a work which, early in 1863, Gen. Grant—who knew that the capture of that stronghold meant the opening up of the Mississippi to New Orieans—made preparations to accomplish. Up to this time Vicksburg had triumphastly defied all military and naval attacks, and a general belief prevailed that the place was impregnable. Preliminary operations of importance occupied a month, when active measures were taken which resulted in the defeat of the enemy at points whose occupation was necessary to insure the success of the attack on Vicksburg. By May 18 Grant had the stronghold closely invested,

Donelson fell.

Mo., that in August, 1861, he was appoin

victories had resulted in the capture of 472 cannon, 90,000 prisoners, and over 100,000 stands of
arms, and Congress, on the 26th of February,
1864, marked its appreciation of Gen. Grant's
services by the passage of a bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, to which position, he was sominated by President Lincoln on the 2d of March following. On the following day he was confirmed by the Senate, with "the authority, under the President, to command the armies of the United States." decided that his duty as a soldier required him to sacrifice his business interests and offer his services again to his country. He accordingly

Invested with fall power, Gen. Grant entered upon the final campaign of the War. With Les as his opponent, he began, on the 5th of May, the bloody battles of the Wilderness; and while Sherman was making his famous March to the Sherman was making his famous March to the Sea, and other Generals were carrying the Northern armies to success in other sections of the land, Grant, by a series of terrible blows and rapid marches, gradually beat the Southern commander back to Richmond. Here, on the 3d of April, 1865, he pierced the broken lines of his foe, and so completely overpowered him that six days later the surrender of Lee was accomplished, and the Rebellion was at an end. plished, and the Rebellion was at an end.

HIS POLITICAL LIFE. HIS POLITICAL LIFE.

After the close of the War. Gen. Grant, in response to universally expressed desire, visited various cities of the North, where he was greeted with the acclamations of joyful millions. On July 25, 1806, Congress having passed a bill to revive the grade of "General of the Army of the United States," he was appointed to the life position. On the 19th of August, 1807, when President Johnson suspended Secretary Stanton from the Secretaryship of War, he appointed Gen. Grant to the position ad laterim, which he held until January, 1808, when Stanton, whose removal the Secate refused to asaction, resumed possession of the office. In the latter

which he held until January, 1868, when Stanton, whose removal the Senate refused to sanction, resumed possession of the office. In the latter part of 1867 Gen. Grant began to be prominently spoken of in the Republican party as its cuididate for the Presidency. The idea grew is the favor of the party daily, and on the 21st of May, 1868, the National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago and unanimously nominated him for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was Horatio Seymour, whom he defeated by a majority of 134 Electoral votes.

Inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1869, President Grant directed his attention early to the army, to the command of which, vacated by himself, he nominated Lieut-Gen. William T. Sherman, and Maj.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan to the position vacated by Gen. Sherman. The restoration of Sheridan to the military command at New Orleans, from which he had been removed by President Johnson, and the appointment of Gen. Terry to Georgia, and Gen. Reysolds to Texas, had the effect of assuring the loyal citizens that tumult and violence in the South were no longer to be tolerated. The nomination at the same time of the Rebel Gen. Longstreet to be Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans was criticised at first, but when it was learned that Longstreet had, immediately after the War, accepted its results and given his ignuence in favor of the policy of reconstruction, the appointment was indorsed by the people. The financial credit of the Nation was secured by the passage of an act declaring that the faith of the National debt in coin or its equivalent.

On the 27th of February, 1869, after a long debate, the famous Fifteenth Amendment was

the National debt in coin or its equivalent.

On the 27th of February, 1869, after a long debate, the famous Fifteenth Amendment was passed, in which Congress, speaking for the Nation, declared that "The rights of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The first of President Grant's prociamations was issued May 19, 1869, and directed that, Congress having passed a law declaring eight hours a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, and workmen in the employ of the Government, no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to the laboring men in its employ on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

The President and Congress were in beautony.

One of the highest bonors of Grant's first stration was the settling, by peaceful international dispute over what were known the "Alabama claims," being the demand or lemnification made by the American Nation the injuries done to the American merchant for the injuries done to the American merchant marine by Confederate cruisers built and fitted out in England. Negotiations upon the subject with the British Minister at Washington resulted in an agreement to refer the questions in dispute to a Joint Commission, which met in Washington on the 27th of February, 1871, and on the 8th of May following signed a treaty expressing the regret of the British Government at the escape and depredations of the Rebel cruisers, and referring the Alabama claims to a tribunal of five arbitrators to be appointed respectively by the President, the Queen of Great Britain, the Emperor of Brazil, the King of Italy, and the President of the Swiss Confederation. The arbitrators held King of Italy, and the President of the Confederation. The arbitrators held deliberations at Geneva during the sumof 1873, and made a final award of about an millions of dollars damages to America, success of the treaty was bailed by the aworld as one of the highest triumphs of e and international law, as an example to pations, and as a berald of the day when ceful arbitration would settle the disputes sations, and wars would be no more. Of part which the soldier-President had in eving this grand result, the Hon. Mr. Boutstated that, when the unwritten history of ts success was largely the result of the per-tact, skill, and wisdom of President

Ku-Klux conspiracy in the South, in nich the disappointed adherents of the "Lost bands, who murdered, robbed, and scourged Union sympathizers, to subvert all civil author-ity, if not to fully undo the work which the War had accomplished, commanded the attention of the President and Congress. Special legisla-tion was asked for by the President, and an in-vestigation of the whole subject was had, which sugation of the whole subject was had, which suited in the conviction and punishment of a rge number of persons in North Carolina and e suppression of the conspiracy, which, under ess firm Government, might have resulted in lew rebellion in the South.

new rebellion in the South.

The success of Gen. Grant's first Administrator secured him the Republican nomination for Presidency a second time, which was given in by scelamation by the National Convention Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. His opponent was orace Greeley, who secured the Democratic ministion, but was defeated, President Grant patient, but was defeated, rresident Grant-paring President Grant's second term of the reconstruction of the South went on sfully. Grave troubles arose during this in Louisiana, where two Governments, aiming to be rightfully elected, sought to ess the governing power of the State; but soldier-President proved himself equal to be trying emergency, the succeeded in keeping rtant act was the veto of a bill to increase ency. The adherents of the policy of had been steadily growing in number. this firm action checked the advance of an den with which, subsequent events showed, the najority of the people are not in sympathy. As President of the United States, he presided t the opening ceremonies of the Centennia dtion. His term expired on the 4th of yes, had already been inaugurated.

#### AROUND THE WORLD. DEPARTURE FROM PHILADELPHIA

When Gen. Grant retired from the Presidency bad's record of sixteen years continuously ent in the military and civil service of his During his occupation of the Presidency be had never been outside of the United States, he believing that the Chief Magistrate of the country should not leave it during his term of office. Shortly after his return to shown in the following letter which he wrote to private life he visited various parts of the Union, being everywhere received with great enthusiasm. He then made up his mind to devote some of his leisure to the enjoyment of travel in foreign lands. He accordingly took passage for England by the steamer Indiana, one of the only line of steamships which carry the American flag, and left Philadelphia on the 17th of May, 1877. In the morning previous to his departure the ex-President breakfasted with Mr. Childs, who had invited to meet him his late Secretary of had invited to meet him his late Secretary of State, the Hop. Hamilton Fish, Gov. Hartranft, State, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Gov. Hartrantt, Gen. Sherman, and the Hon. Simon Cameron. These gentlemen accompanied him on board the eteamer Twilight, where were also Mayor Stokley of Philadelphia, Gen. Sherman, Henry C. Carey, Col. Fred Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., Gen. Stewart Van Vleet, Gen. Horace Porter. Senator Cameron, ex-Secretaries Fish, Chan-dler, and Robeson, and other distinguished citios. On the revenue cutter which was carrying Mrs. Grant and her son Jesse to the same destination were the Hon. Michael McMorton, demiral Turner, the Hon. E. A. Borie, Mrs. Sorie, Mrs. G. W. Childs, Albert Bierstadt, Admiral Turper, the Hon. E. A. Borie, Mrs. Borie, Mrs. G. W. Childs, Albert Bierstadt, the artist, and a number of other notables. All along the banks of the Delaware masses of people watched the departure of the steamers and rent the air with their cheers, while the waters were crowded with craft filled with enthusiastic people and brilliant with bunting. At Girard Point a message was handed to Gen. Grant from President Hayes, in which the latter and Mrs. Hayes combined in wishing the expresident and Mrs. Grant a prosperous voyage, a happy visit abread, and a safe return to their friends and country. Luncheon was served on board the Twilight, and speeches were male, the farewell remarks by Mayor Stokley evoking the following response from the ex-President:

Mr. Drar Friends: I was not aware we would have so much speech-making here, or that it would be uccessary for me to say any more to you, but I feel that the compliments you have showered upon me were not altogether deserved. They should not all be paid to me, either as a soldier or as a civil officer. As a General, your praises do not belong to me; as the Executive of the Nation, they were mot due to me. There is no man that can fill both or either of these positions without the help of good men. I selected my lieutenants when I was in both positions, and they were men, I believe, who could have filled my place often better than I did. I never flattered myself I was entitled to the place you gave me. My lieutenants could have neted perhaps better than I, had opportunity presented itself. Gen. Sherman could have an soldler or in the civil office, and so could Sheridan, and Sthers I might name. I am sure if the country ever comes to this need again, there will be men for the work, there will be men born for every emergency. Again I thank yon, and again I bid you good-by, and once again I say that, had I falled. Sherman on Sheridan or some of my other lieutenants would have succeeded.

The Indiana was reached at Newcastle, a point thirty-five miles distant fro be artist, and a number of other notables. All

the esteem of the Nation:
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 23,
77.—To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of a United States—GENTLEMENT: Gen. Ulysses 8, and, the late President of the United States, see from Philadelphia on the 17th Inst. for Liveolo, The route and extent of his travels, as if as the duration of his sojourn abroad, were ke undetermined at the time of his departure, cobject of his journey being to scoure a few unths of rest and recression after sixteen years unremitting and devoted labor in the military devil service of his country. The enthusiastic manifestations of popular recred and esteem for Gen. Grant, shown by the opic in all parts of the country that he has visal since his retirement from official life, and attains his every appearance in public from the

day of that retirement up to the moment of his de-parture for Europe, indicate beyond question the high place he holds in the grateful affections of his

ment, and at the same time expressing the wishes of the President, I desire to invite the aid of the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the Govern-Diplomatic and Consular officers of the Government to make his journey a pleasant one should he visit their posts. I feel deeply assured that you will find patriotic pleasare in anticipating the wishes of the Department by showing him that attention and consideration which is due from every officer of the Government to a citizen of the Republic so signally distinguished both in official service and personal renown. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WM. M. Evanys.

#### IN GREAT BRITAIN. ARRIVAL AT LIVERPOOL

Queenstown was reached on the 27th of May. The General was welcomed to Ireland by a number of citizens who had come to meet the Indiana on a tug, which also brought letters from Lords Houghton and Derby, tendering their congratulations and hospitality, and one from Judge Pierrepont, begging the General to refuse all invitations until he had arrived in London, as everything had been arranged beforehand. At 2 p. m. of the following day the Indiana arrived at Liverpool. England's wel-come of Grant was a glorious one. Along seven miles of river-front a profuse display of bunting, embracing the flags of all nations, fluttered forth in his honor. Three steam-tugs. containing a number of prominent Liverpool and London merchants, met the steamer a short listance down the Mersey. As the Indiana seared the docks, the obsers of thousands conregated on the river-front combined in a thun erous welcome. Gen. Grant and friends left mer and embarked on one of the tugs. where they were met by Gen. Badeau, United States Consul-General at London. As the tug reached the landing, another deafening cheer went up, but silence prevailed as the Mayor of e city slowly advanced, reading a formal adiress of welcome. Having responded to it, Jen. Grant was introduced to the members of the Council and other distinguished persons present, after which he was driven in the May or's state coach to a hotel, which through he livelong day was surrounded by crowds of people anxious to catch a glimpse even of the famous Yankee General."

The enthusiastic crowds which welcomed

Grant to England showed that the peo eemed him worthy of the highest honors. ess of the country universally indorsed the opular opinion, as will be seen from the fol owing extracts from leading English dailies. Said the London Daily Ness: "He (Grant) is inquesthatably one of the greatest living. No criticism can do away with the fact that he was absolute victor in one of the greatest wars known in history. By his skill, tact indomitable energy and discipline he succeeded where all who tried the task before him failed." The London Standard said: "The present is an important opportunity of confirming that

more friendly understanding which has for some America."
The Morning Post declared that "Grant 1 worthy of every attention. His name is so

closely interwoven with recent events in the tory of the United States that not only in America but throughout Europe he is entitled to respectful treatment in a degree which it is lot of but few to command.' Gen. and Mrs. Grant had a round of festivi-

ties at Liverpool. The principal places of interest in the city were visited, lunch was had with the Mayor, a reception was given the General at the Exchange, and when he departed he had to promise to return again and make a longer stay in the city.

On the way to London the General's presence was everywhere marked with ovations. At Manchester, Leicester, Bedferd, and other important places on the line of route he was presented with addresses by their respective Mayors, while bouquets by the dozen, marked trainiby lady enthusiasts. The heartiness of his his Philadelphia friend shortly after his arrival in London:

LONDON, June 19, 1877.-My Dear Mr. Childs. After an unusually stormy passage for any season, and continuous sea-sickness generally among the passengers after the second day out, we reached Liverpool Monday afternoon, the 28th of May. Jesse and I proved to be among the few good sailors. Neither of us felt a moment's uneasiness sations. Neither of us reit a moment's uneasiness during the voyage. I had proposed to leave Liverpool immediately on arrival, and proceed to London, where I knew our Minister had made arrangements for the formal reception, and had accepted for me a few invitations of courtesy. But what for me a few invitations of courtesy. But what was my surprise to find nearly all the shipping in port at Liverpool decorated with flags of all nations, and from the mainmast of each the flag of the Union most conspicuous. The docks were lined with as many of the population as could find standing room, and the streets to the hotel where it was understood my party would stop were backed. The demonstration was, to sill appearances, as hearty and enthusiastic as in Philadelphis on our departure.

The same hearty phis on our departure. . . The same hearty welcome was shown at each place, as you have, no doubt seen. . . . I appreciate the fact, and am proud of it, that the attentions I am receiving are intended more for our country than for me personintended more for our country than for me personally. I love to see our country honored and respected abroad, and I am proud that it is respected by most all nations, and by some even loved. It has always been my desire to see all jealousies between England and the United States abated, and every sore healed. Together they are more powerful for the spread of commerce and civilization than all others combined, and can do more to remove causes of war by creating mutual interests that would be so much endangered by war.

U. S. Grant.

U. S. GRANT. IN LONDON.

Gen. Grant's stay in London lasted a month, and was marked by one continuous succession of fetes in his honor. The earlier days of his risit were given to rest, varied by occasional sight-seeing and social enjoyment, including amongst other events a day passed at the Ep-som race-course, where the General met the Prince of Wales for the first time; dinner with the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House; a visit to Westminster Abbey, where a sermon was heard by Dean Stabley, who made in it a graceful allusion to the ex-President; and other pleasant incidents. On the 5th of June the General attended a reception given in his honor General attended a reception given in his honor by Mr. Pierrepont, the American Minister. This was a most brilliant affair, about 1,000 guests being present, among them the members of her Majesty's Cabinet and the entire diplomatic corps, and such distinguished persons as John Bright; William Evart Gladstone, the ex-Premier; Tom Taylor, the dramatist; William Black, the novelist; Moneure D. Conway; Prof. Schliemann, the Grack explorar: Dr. Nawaan chliemann, the Greek explorer; Dr. Newman Hall; Arthur Sullivan, since famous as the com-poser of "Pinafore"; Baron Lionel de Roths-child, Russel Gurney, Gen. Fairchild, and a number of members of the aristocracy.

Dinner with Lord Carnaryon, presentation at Court, a trip to Bath, a reception at Consul-General Badeau's, dinners at the Duke of Devoushire's, Lord Granville's, and Sir Charles Dilke's enlivened the following days, when the General and Mrs. Grant paid a short visit to their daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, at South-

On the 15th of June the General became the leading figure in that solemn and portentous rite which is known as the conferring of the freedom of the City of London. A steady stream of carriages poured hundreds of visitors into the Guidhall on this occasion. Gen. Grant arrived at about 1 p. m., at which time about 800 ladies and gentlemen, including, besides the City Council, members of the Cabinet. American Consuls, and the leading representatives of the commerce of London, were present. Preliminary ceremonies over, the resolution of the Court was read by the Town Clerk, and, after an address by the Chamberlain, Gen. Grant was admitted to the freedom of the city, the Chamberlain extending the right hand of fellowahin as a citizen of London. Gen. Grant replied in suitable torms, and then subscribed his name to the roll of honorary freemen, which concluded the business of the Special Court.

The gold casket, containing the freedom of the On the 15th of June the General became the

city, has on its obverse central panel a view of the Lapitol at Washington, and on the right and left are the monogram and arms of the Lord Mayor. ers the mor On the reverse, side is a view of the entrance to Guildhall, and an appropriate inscription. At the ends are two figures, also in gold, finely modeled and chased, representing the City of London and United States, and bearing their London and United States, and bearing their respective shields in rich enamel. At the corners are double columns, laurel-wreathed with corn and cotton, and on the corner a cornucopia, emblematical of the fertility and prosperity of the United States. The rose, shamrock, and thistle are also introduced. The cover is surmounted by the arms of the City of London. The casket is supported by American earles, modeled and chased in gold, the whole standing on a velvet plinth decorated with the Stars and

At the banquet which followed the presenta-tion, the General made another speech in reply to the toast drunk in his honor, which is so full of the laconic eloquence of the soldier that it is well worthy of reproduction. Gen. Grant said: MY LORD MAYOR. LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: My Lord Mayor. Ladies, and Gentlemen:
Habits formed in early life and early education
press mon us as we grow older. I was brought up
a soldier,—not to talking. I am not aware that I
ever fought two battles on the same day in the
same place, and that I should be called upon to
make two speeches on the same day and under the
same roof is beyond my understanding. What I
do understand is, that I am much indebted to you
for the compilions. for the compliment you have paid me. All I can do is to thank the Lord Mayor for his kind words, and to thank the citizens of Great Britain her An entertainment given in the General's honor at the Crystal Palace; dinner with th Marquis of Lorne, the present Governor-General of Canada, and his wife, the Princess Louise an evening with Mr. Morgan, the banker, brought along the 118th of June, on which day the General met at a breakfast given by Mr. G. W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, a number of the leading literary people of London, among them Prof. Huxley, the scientist; Matthew Arnold, the hie thinker; Sir Charles Dilke, the adranced Republican; Sir Frederick Pollock Robert Browning, the poet; A. W. Kinglake the author of "Esther"; Anthony Trollope the novelist; Tom Hughes, M. P.; Meredith Townsend, editor of the Speciator; Frank Hill, editor of the Daily News; the Right Hon. James

Stansfield, and others.

On the evening of the same day the General attended a dinner of the Reform Club, at which were present Earl Granville, presiding; Mr. George H. Boker, the American Minister to Russia; Mr. Mundella, M. P.; W.E. Forster, Mr. Bagston, Frederic Harrison, and others. The toast of the evening, "The health of the illustrious statesman and warrior, Gen. U. S. Grant,' was proposed by Earl Granville, who, alluding in the course of his speech to the peaceful set tlement of the Alabama claims, held that not only America and England, but "civilization throughout the universe recognized in Gen Grant one of those extraordinary instruments of Divine Providence bestowed in its benificence upon the human race."

Dinner with the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough House, where the General met the Emperor of Brazil; a visit to the London Times office; dinners at Lord Ripon's and Minister Pierrepont's; a reception by Mrs. Hicks-(since then Mrs. Lord); an evening of opera at Con vent Garden brought on the evening of the 23d June, when the Trinity Corporation gave a banquet in the General's honor in their hall or Tower Hill. The Prince of Wales presided, and in his speech made a happy allusion to the presence of the ex-President, saying that it was a matter of peculiar gratification to those present as Englishmen, to receive him as their guest,a reference which was received with cheers There were present on this occasion, among others, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Prince of Leningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke o Wellington, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Derby, Lord Carnarven, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn. On Wednesday, June 27, the General and Mrs. Grant visited Windsor Castle, by invitation of Minister and Mrs. Pierrepont, Gen. Badeau, and Jesse Grant. A grand dinner was given in the evening, at which were also present her Majesty the Queen, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian, Princess Beatrics, Lord and Lady Derby, the

Duchess of Wellington, and others. Another noteworthy event was the dinner given to Gen. Grant at the Grosvenor Hotel in order that he might meet the leading journalists of London.' Among the guests present on this occasion were Minister Pierrepout, Senstor Conkling, Mgr. Capel, Jesse Grant, Consul-General Badeau, Grimwood Boyce, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Justin McCarthy, Frank H. Hill, editor of the Dai'y News; Mr. MacDonald, of the London Times; Mr. Macmillan, of Macmillan's Magazine; George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates, of the World; Mr. Puleston, M. P., Dr. Brunton, Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann), James Norman Lockyer, editor of Nature; Edward Dicey, editor of the Observer; Mr. Minto, and others. To quote from Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, Gen. Grant pro-nounced his Grosvenor Hotel dinner "one of the most enjoyable among the many given him in London."

On the 3d of July Gen. Grant received a deputation of forty men, each representing different trade, and representing in all about one million English workingmen, who presented him with an address of welcome, assuring him of their good wishes and their regard for the welfare and progress of America, where British workmen had always found a welcome. To this address the General responded as fol-

In the name of my country, I thank you for the In the name of my country, I thank you for the address you have presented to me. I feel it a great compliment paid to my Government, and one to me personally. Since my arrival on British soil I have received great attentions which were intended, I feel sure, in some way, for my country. I have had ovations, free hand-shakings, presentations from different classes, from the Government, from the controlling authorities of cities and have been received in cities by the populace, but there has been no reception which I am prouder of than this tothe populace, but there has been no reception which I am prouder of than this today. I recognize the fact that whatever there is of
greatness in the United States, as indeed in any
other country, is due to labor. The laborer is the
author of all greatness and wealth. Without labor
there would be no Government, or leading class,
or nothing to preserve. With us labor is regarded
as highly respectable. When it is not so regarded,
it is because man dishonors labor. We recognize
that labor dishonors no man, and, no matter what
a man's occupation is, he is eligible to all any post
in the gift of the people. His occupation is not
considered in selecting, whether as a lawmaker or
as an executor of the law.

Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, all I can do is to
renew my thanks for the address, and repeat what
I have said before, that I have received nothing
from any class since my arrival which has given me
more pleasure.

more pleasure. On the evening of that day the General at-tended a banquet given in his bonor by the United Service Club, at which the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, presided.

On the Fourth of July the General attended a reception at the American Embassy, and a private dinner given by Mr. Pierrepont to a number of American gentiemen, which closed the vast array of social events which he had enjoyed during his London visit. On the following day the party left England for the Continuation

the vast array of social events which he bad enjoyed during his London visit. On the following day the party left England for the Continent.

A CONTINENTAL INTERLUDE.
On the 5th of July, 1877, Gen. Grant arrived at Ostend, where he was met by an officer of the bousehold of the King of Belgium, who, in the name of the king, tendered the Geograf the use of the Royal car in his journey to Brussels. Having received and responded to an address of welcome by the authorities of Ostend, the General was a top page to the Belgian Capital, making a stoopage on the way at the ancient and interesting City of Ghent. At Brussels the General was visited by King Leopoid, with whom he had a long and pleasant conversation. On the following day the visit was returned, and in the evening the General was returned and in the evening the General was returned and in the evening the General was returned and hars. Grant attended a banquet

given by his Majesty in honor of ex-President, at which all the high cials of the State and the fore Ministers were present. On the Monday for-lowing all the foreign Ministers in Brussels for Cologne, which took place on the morning of July 9, the aide-de-camp of the King and members of the American Legation accompaying the party to the railway station.

At Cologue the party made a thorough survey of the architectural beauties of the place, not forgetting the famous Cathedral, which, founded in 1948, has not yet reached completion, but yet is sufficiently perfect in its main features to ures to warrant its being considered one of the finest Gothic monuments in existence. Starting from Cologne in a steamer, the party took a run to Coblents, in which they enjoyed the magnifi-cent scenery which the Rhine there affords. After a day at Wiesbaden, the General reached Frankfort-on-the-Main, where a fete was tendered him by the American residents of the place, which was presided over by the Burgo-

naster of the place.
Flying visits were made to Homburg, Salburg,
Heidelburg, Baden, the Black Forest, Interlaken, and Berne, and on the 26th of July the party reached the famous Swiss City of Geneva. Here, at the request of the American Colony, Gen. Grant laid the corner-stone of a new Epis-copal Church, whose site had been presented to the congreation by an American resident in Geneva. After the usual ceremonies speech-mak-ing was in order, during which M. Carteret, Vice-President of the Council of State, welcomed the fact of the erection of the an Amer ican church in Geneva as a proof at once of the creasing strength of the American Colony, and of the liberty to all religious creed which was to be found in Switzerland. At a breakfast which followed, Gen. Grant, in response to a speech welcoming him to Geneva, made a reply which s interesting both as bearing upon the important international event which had been con-summated at the Swiss Capital, and as being a ibute from the representative of Republicanism

Grant said: I have never felt myself more happy than among this assembly of fellow Republicans of America and Switzerland. I have long had a desire to visit the city where the Alabama Claims were settled by arbitration, without the effusion of blood, and where the principle of international arbitration was established, which I hope will be resorted to by other nations, and be the means of continuing

in America to a similar institution as exemplified

in the sturdy little Republic of Europe. Gen

eace to all mankind. A trip to Mount Blane, and a tour of the northern part of Italy and of the late French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, closed the General's first Continental visit. He had en gagements in England which had to be kept and, in the latter part of August, he started back to London.

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND. rived at Edinburg, where he was received by the Lord Provost, Sir James Falshaw. On the same day he was presented with the freedom o the city, the ceremony being witnessed by over 2,000 people. The speech of the occasion was nade by the Lord Provost, and, in his reply,

the General made his audience laugh when he reminded them that, while the Americans were proud of the record which Scotchmen who had emigrated to America had made, the Scotchmen had found the westward move "profitable to themselves." It took some days to exhaust the natural and architectural beauties of Edinburg and to visit the many spots of historical interest to be found in the place, and when this had been accomplished the party paid a visit to Glasgow, the commercial metropolis of Scot-The reception accorded the General here was

most enthusiastic. During the War of the Re-bellion the population of Glasgow had been stanch sympathics with the Union cause, and they showed in their treatment of Gen. Grant that their kindly feelings had undergone no change since then. On the day of his arrival the ex-President was given a grand banquet, presided over by the Lord Provost and attended by the leading officials and citizens of the place. At this banquet the General made one of the the leading officials and citizens of his life. During a speech made by Mr. Anderson, M. P. for Glasgow, that gentlemm charged that in the creation of the General arbitration the United States had gained a victory over Great Britain, in view of which, and the fact that the United States had completed the distribution of the Warsh and had some \$8,000,000 left after all claffs had been satisfied, he invited the American Government to return that amount in the interests of concord and thorough amity. This was said in a half-joking, half-caroest way, but the "Hear, Hear," which broke forth from the fast at the table showed and they appreciated the point made. This brought the Gentral at once to his feet, and in rectly be said that he had had a great deal to do with the negotiations concerning the Washington Treaty, and he always felt that his Government had yielded too much to Great Britain in the matter; he was determined from the fast that, if possible, the experiment of peaceful arbitration should prevail. It was his ambilion to live to see all international disputes settled in this way. He explained as to the eight million doilar surplus, stating that legislation would be had regarding it by which its distribution to the rightful claimants would render unnecessary the discussion of the question of returning it to Great Britain. The most loudly applauded part of the specific and the stream of the specific and the stream of the stream of the specific and the stream of that their kindly feelings had undergone no change since then. On the day of his arrival the ex-President was given a grand banquet,

Loch Lomond, during which the General re-ceived the hospitalities of the Duke of Argyle, a nobleman who, during the Rebellion, had been a firm friend of the Northern cause, closed the Scotch tour, after which the party crossed the Tweed and proceeded to Newcastle, where another rousing demonstration awaited him. The most important event during his stay at Newcastle was the demonstration of workingmen which took place on the Town Moor in his honor. The number of persons estimated to be present on this occasion was said to be 80,000, the demonstration having no precedent since the great political meetings at the time of the Reform-bill excitement in 1873. The meeting was preceded by a procession, in which a number of societies took part, bearing banners, many of which bore legends especially prepared for the occasion, as, for example, "Welcome to the Liberator," "Let Us Have Peace," "Welcome to Mark Conference of the Conference of the Liberator, "Let Us Have Peace," "Welcome Back Gen. Grant from Arms to Arts," "Nothing like leather," and so forth. The General himself took part in the procession, and when, on reaching the Town Moor, he advanced to the front of the platform, a cheer arose which could be heard at a point nearly a mile distant. The address of the occasion was made by Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P., and contained the follow-

War, he declared that he had always

War, he declared that he had always been the advocate of peace. Although educated a coldier, and although he had goes through two wars, he never had, of his own accord, advocated war. Still, when war had been declared, he went to fight for the cause which he believed to be right, and fought to his beat ability to secure peace and safety to his Nation.

After a trip to Sunderland, the party went to Sheffield, the seat of the cutlery trade of Great-Britain, where the General found the city handsomely decorated in his honor. Here he was driven to the Cutlers' Hall, where addresses were made by the Mayor and the Corporated Cutlers' Company, an organization which had its origin in the sixteenth century, and was incorporated in the reign of James I. On the following day the General waited the cutlery-works of Rogers & Sons and the Cyclopa Iron and Steel Works, where he saw a twenty-ton plate rolled for an Austrian man-of-war. In the evening a banquet was given in his honor in the hall of the Cutlers' Company, at which the Earl of Wharneliffe, Mr. Mundells, M. P., the Mayor of Sheffield, and other gentlemen made cutogistic addresses, with their American visitor as the text of their remarks.

Stratford-on-Avon, the birth-place of Shekspeare, was visited on the 29th of September. Here the General saw the house in which the great poet was born; his tomb; the Museum in which are collected relies of interest; the cottage of Ann Hathaway; and other soots notable from their connection with Shakspeare's memory. A public banquet at the Town-Hall followed, at which the General's health was drunk with much enthusiasm, after which he was presented with a very cordial address, inclosed in a caskst made from the wood of the mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare.

On the 10th of October the General address, inclosed in a caskst made from the wood of the mulberry tree planted by Shakspeare.

On the 10th of October the General address, inclosed in a caskst made from the studin by the Mayor, Mr. Chamberiain, M. P., and Ald. Baker, who dr

### FRANCE.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS. Boulogne was reached on the 24th of Octobe and here the General was welcomed to France by the Prefect of the Department, speaking in the name of the Marshal-President of France. Just before Paris was reached, the car was en tered by Gen. Noyes, the American Minister. Gen. Torbert, the Consul-General, and an Aide-de-Camp of Marshal MacMahon. At the station a large crowd, among them many members of the American colony in Paris, welcomed the General. Among other Americans present were Gen. Meredith Read, from Greece, ex-Minister Pardriage, Admiral Worden, the bankers Seligman, Winthrop, and Monroe, Dr. John son, Dr. Warren, and the representatives of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other leading American journals. A richly carpeted and decorated salon had been prepared at the station for the reception of the party. On their way to the carriages a galiant French journalist approached and presented Mrs. Grant with a magnetic statement of the party of the carriages against the desired to the carriages against the desired to the carriage against the carriage agains inficent bouquet. They were then driven to the Hotel Bristol, which was the General's head-quarters during his Paris visit.

At 2 o'clock on the following afternoon Gen.

and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Noyes and the Secretary of Legation, drovel to the Elysre, where they were most contially received by President MacMahon and the Duchess of Ingenta.
On the 27th of October the Paris newspapers sent forth their interviewers to learn the ex-President's views of the political situation in France, which had just passed through an ex-citing struggle, in which Republicanism had achieved a brilliant triumph. The situation of affairs was still very deficate, however, and the affairs was still very delicate, however, and the General declined to give any views upon the subject; at the same time he expressed himself ready to converse upon any other topics, and the reporters, disappointed of an expression of political obinion, were fain to be content with the General's early impressions of France, which, he stated, were, that it wore a prosperous, well-ordered, and happy aspect. On the 28th of October the General was visited by President MacMahon, who invited him to the opera, by Vice Admiral Pother, the

Vice-Admiral Pothan, the Count de Paris, the Duchess Decazes, and a number of other nota On the evening of the following day came off

dinners Gen. Grant and President MacMahon had a long chat in the smoking-room, M. Vignaud, of the American Legation, acting as interpreter.

Nov. 6 occurred the banquet given by the American residents in Paris in honor of their ex-President. There were 350 guests present. At a semi-circular table, raised above the others, were ex-President Grant, Minister Noyes, Corsul-General Torbert, M. Vignaud of the American Legation, Jesse Grant, Marquis de Rochambeau, M. de La Fayette, and Mesdames Grant, Noyes, Stevens, Lincoln, and Sickles. The toast of the evening, "Our Guest, Gen. Grant," was proposed by Mr. Noyes, Chairman of the banquet, in a complimentary speech, to which the General made a suitable response. Is reply to the toast of "France," M. de Lafayette said that France duly appreciated the great leader and citizen who houored her by his visit. He remarked also that Gen. Grant quitted power solely to bow before the laws of his country. He thanked him for visiting France, because he was a great example for her, and because France gained from close inspection. In conclusion, he alluded to the Revolutionary War, and expressed the ardent wish that the French and American Republics should never be separated, but form an indissoluble union for the welfare, liberty, and independence of the people. The Marquis of Rochambeau also spoke in eulogy of Gen. Grant, and after a few more speeches the company adjourned to the drawing-room.

The General and party now engaged exprestly for two weeks in the work of sight-seeing, for which the French Capital presents such famous advantages. On the 21st of November came off the banquet and reception given to the General by Mrs. Mackay, wife of "Bonanza" Mackay, at her \$400,000 residence on the Rus Tilisit. This was a very grand affair, everything that money could supply und elegant taste select being present to add to the beauty of the scene. The guests at the banquet were fixered for the famous dinner to Senstor Sharon at San Franciaco. At the reception and Consulate and their fa

Lort de Gleon, Barons Houbeyran and Beint and Vicomtes De Villestrux and Marchand, Duke Decazes, Senator Laboulays, MM. He Martin and Leon Say, Mme. Guizot, and

Duke Decazes, Senator Laboulaye, MM. Henri Martin and Leon Say, Mme. Guizot, and M. Cerpuschi.

At a dinner given the General on the 27th of November by M. Emil de Girardin, he met a number of the leading french statesmen, among them MM. Gambetta, Grevy, Renault, De Lesseps, and Waddington. M. de Girardin proposed the health of Gen. Grant, who responded, and drank to the prosperity of the French Republic, saying he hoped it would attain the result which Americaus had endeavored to attain—namely: the regime of liberty accessible to everybody. Gambetta, who since that time has become the central figure of French politics and successful champion of French republicanism, proposing the health of M. de Girardin, thanked him for affording him an opportunity to sit at the same table with the ex-President of the United States. He spoke with praise of Gen. Grant's political career, and showed how the General, obedient to the laws of his country, while he understood the importance and diguity of the army, never permitted it to assume supremacy over the civil power. Gambetta concluded as follows: "France, nowithstanding ner unmerited misfortunes, remeios great and generous, and attached a farewell banquet given in his honor by Mr. Harjes, the emment Parisian banker. Shortly thereafter he started for the south of France, and on the 18th of December he embarked at Villefranche on board the United States man-of-war Vandalia, which the American Government had placed at his disposal for a tour of the Mediterrancan.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN.

FROM NAPLES TO JERUSALEM. The rip made in the Vandalla coabled the ex-President and party to visit Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey, and Greece. The first point touched at by the Vandalia was Naples, where the party, on the 18th of December, paid a visit to Mount Vesuvius, with the intention of climbing the crater. They made too late a start to be able to accomplish this, however. On the following day they visited Pompeli. For the General's special benedt the director of excava-tions had a house exhumed. Hopes of grand discoveries having been entertained, the results were rather disappointing, the only articles found in the house being a few bronze ornaments, a loaf of bread wrapped in ornaments, a loaf of bread wrapped in cloth, and a few fragments whose nature the excavator could not explain. Palermo was reached on the 23d of December, 1877, and two days later the party celebrated their first Christmas abroad. A stoppage of several days was made at Malta, where the General met the Duke of Edinburg, at whose palace the party were entertained by his Royal Highness and his wife.

Alexandria was reached on the 15th of Jan-Alexandria was reached on the 15th of Jan

wife.

Alexandria was reached on the 15th of January. In mediately on his arrival in Egypt the General found that the Khedire had known of his coming and had made preparations accordingly. The Gevernor, in the name of the Khedive, welcomed Gen. Grant to Egypt, and offered him a palace at Cairo and a special steamer up the Nile. The offer was a cepted, and when the party reached Cairo they were driven to the Palace of Kassr-el-Nousas, which the Khedive had placed at the General's disposal. On the day after his arrival at Cairo the General called upon the Khedive and staid for half an hour, and the same afternoon the Khedive returned his visit. The journey up the Nile was begun on the 16th-of January, 1878, in our of the Khedive's steam vessels, its occupants being the General and Mrs. Grant and their son Jesse; Sami Bey, an officer of the Khedive's household assigned to the party; Consul-General E. E. Farman, three officers of the Vandalis, the New York Herald correspondent, and Mr. Emile Brussch, one of the Directors of the Egyptian Museum, and an expert in the matters of temples, ruins, and hieroglyphic inscriptions. Under his instructions, and with the aid of his explanations, the various centres of antique interest were visited with pleasure and profit. At Thebes, Luxor, Assouan, Karnak, Phiae, and Memphis the travelers beheld the pyramids and ruined fance which have made Egypt a land of mystery to the world at large and of fnexhaustible delight to the antiquarian. It was not all sight-seeing, however. Even in inland Africa the General's fame had preceded him, and at more than one Egyptian town he was forced to receive and respond to eulogistic addresses.

The Holy Land was reached on the 10th of February, the landing place being Jaffa, in their wanderings through which they found the house of Simon the Tanner, the friend of Peter. From

The Holy Land was reached on the 10th of February, the landing place being Jaffa, in their wanderings through which they found the house of Simon the Tanner, the friend of Peter. From this place they went to Jerusalem, where, contrary to the General's desire or expectation, he was accorded a grand reception. In their stay in the Holy City the party examined its many points of religious interest,—the Via Dolorous along which Christ bore the Cross in agony; the Mount of Olives, from which the sermon of the beautitudes was preached; the church which has been erected over the spot where the Crucifixion occurred, and which contains what is claimed to be the Tomb of Our Savior. Visits were subsequently made to Bethlehem and Damascus, and finally Beyrout was reached, at which point the party again embarked on the Vandalia with Turkey as their destination.

Constantinople was reached on the 8d of March, just a few days after the terrible struggle between Turkey and Russia had been brought to an end by the treaty of San Stefano. Notwithstanding the unfortunate state of affairs prevailing at the Turkish Capital the General was the recipient of make the presence of Gen. Grant memorable was Sir Austen Henry Layard, the British Ambassado at Constantisople, and famous archeologist. If there was less of social enjoyment to be had than at other European Capitals they had visited, the party were all the better able to devote time to sight-seeing, of which they accomplished a great deal, leaving hardly a bazaar, mosque, or other public building in the place uninspected.

Departing from the land of the Sublime Porte, the party reached Athens on the 8th of March, where they were met by the United States Minister to Greece, Gen. John Maredith Read, and a large and enthusiastic crowd of American cit.zens. Their stay at Athens was marked by a succession of social attentions, a grand reception by the King and Queen leading off the festivities which followed one another so fast that it was with difficulty that the party were all the se

From Athens the party went to Rome, the Eternal City being reached on the 20th of March, 1878. There the General went systematically to work to see as many of the won-ders of the place as possible in the time allotted for the visit. Among the earliest to call upon the General was an aide-de-camp of the King, who said that it was King Humbert's desire that every possible means of seeing the city should be afforded to the party. This polite intimation the King followed by giving a state dinner to the President, which was attended by all the Italian Ministers. The party paid several visits to St. Peter's Church and the Vatican, and on Italian Ministers. The party paid several visits to St. Peter's Church and the Vatican, and on one of these visits to the latter place they were received by Pope Leo XIII., who greatly impressed the General with the sweetness and simplicity of character which he displayed during the interview, and also with the knowledge he possessed of public affairs in America. One of the pleasantest days in Rome was that passed in the studios of the American artists, where the President met a number of his fellow-countrymen, who were delighted at his visit.

Florence was next visited. At this city, which is an especial favorit of traveling Americans, he met a large number of his fellow-countrymen, who not only gave him a warm reception on his arrival, but showered their social attentions upon him throughout his stay there. Then a trip to Venice, and then one to Milan, after which the President returned again to Paris, which just then was gay with the new life brought to it by the great Exposition, which was then in full swing. After seeing the big show and enjoying another round of social delights, the President left the French capital and wended his way to the Netherlands.

His first stopping-place was at The Hague, the capital of Holland, where he was received with great enthusiasm. The public reception was followed by a grand military review, after which came luncheon with the uncle of the King at the country seat of the Royal family. Then came a visit to Rotterdam, whose numerons canals reminded them of Venice, and then a sojourn at Amsterdam, where a grand banquet was given the General by the leading merchants of the place. Altogether, a forturight was passed in Holland, when the pressing demands of the late Bayard Taylor, at that time American Minister at Berlin, who was especially anxious that the party should not delay their visit to the German Capital, set them once more noon the road.

# GERMANY.

earlier days of the Berlin sojourn was a reco tion given to the ex-President by Minister lor. All the American residents of the attended, and the General was amazed to far that his country was so splendidly represented at the German Capital. A day or two after-wards the General, on the invitation of the Crown-Prince, reviewed a brigade of the German army. The review lasted through a philest rain, which, bowever, did not seem to affect the army. The review lasted through a phillest rain, which, however, did not seem to affect the discipline of the troops in the least. If was at the conclusion of this affair that Gen. Grant enunciated the heterodox opinion which, however, has since then been the subject of much study among military men, that the bayonet and the sabre, especially the former, were of very questionable value in modern warfare. He insisted that if the extra weight of either were utilized by the substitution of additional food or ammunition, and the butt-end of the musics were used as a close-quarters weapon, the army would be strengthened. An inspection of the military hospital and a mess-room lunch closed the military display, and in the evening the General dined with Prince Bismarck. There were present on this occasion, besides the General and Mrs. Grant, the Prince and Prince Bismarck, the Princes' two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Taylor, H. Sioney Everett, the Severtary of Legation; Mr. Von Schlozer, the German Minister at Washington, and a number of Berlin Official circles. No visit was made to the Emperor. That kindly old gentleman had a few weeks before, been shot by an assauin, and was only recovering from his wounds when the ex-President was in Berlin. During an addience which Gen. Grant had with the Crowa Prince, the latter conveyed the regret from the Emperor that the doctors forbade him to receive the illustrious American.

During his stay in Berlin occurred the General's famous interview with Prince Bismarck, in which these two great men exchanged views as follows:

Prince Bismarck wears an omeer's duitors,

Prince Bismarck wears an officer's Prince Bismarck wears an officer's uniform, and, as he takes the General's hand, he says, "Glad to welcome Gen. Grant to Germany."

The General's reply is, that there is no incident in his German tour more interesting to him than the opportunity of meeting the Prince. Prince Bismarck then expresses surprise at finding the General so young a many but, when comparison of ages is made Prince Bismarck finds that the ex-President is only eleven years his junior. One of the Prince's first questions was about Gen. Sheridan. "The General and I," said the Prince, "were fellow campaigners in France, and we became great friends."

Gen. Grant said that he had had letters from

General and I," said the Frince, were fellow campaigners in France, and we became great friends."

Gen. Grant said that he had had letters from Sheridan recently, and he was quite well.

"Sheridan," said the Prince, "seemed to be a man of great ability."

"Yes," answered the General, "I regard Sheridan as not only one of the great soldiers of our War, but one of the great soldiers of the world,—as a man who is fit for the highest commands. No better General ever lived than Sheridan."

"I observed," said the Prince, "that he had a wonderfully quick eye. On one occasion, I remember, the Emperor and his staft took up a position to observe a battle. The Emperor himself was never near enough to the front,—was always impatient to be as near the firthing as possible. 'Well,'said Sheridan to me as we rode along, 'we shall never stay here. The enomy will, in a short time, make this so unteasible that, we shall all be leaving in a hour or so the cannon-shot began to plunge this way and that, and we saw we must leave. It was difficult to move the Emperor, however, but we all had to go, and," said the Prince, with a hearty laugh, "we went rapidly. Sheridan had seen it from the beginning; I wish I had so quick an eye."

The General made a reference to the delibera-

quick an eye."

The General made a reference to the deliberations of the Congress, and hoped there would be a peaceful result.

"That is my hope and belief," said the Prince; if that is all our interest in the matter. We have no business with the Congress whatever, and are attending to the business of others by calling a Congress. But Germany wants peace and Europe wants peace, and all our labors are to that end."

The General asked how long the Congress.

to that end."

The General asked how long the Congress would probably sit, and the Prince answered that he thought seven or eight more sittings would close the business. "I wish it were over," he said, "for Berlin is warm, and I want to leave it." The Prince said that another reason why he was sorry the Congress was in session was, that he could not take Gen. Grant around and show him Berlin. He said the Emperor himself was disappointed in not being peror bimself was disappointed in not being able to to see the General.

"His Majesty," said the Prince, "has been

expecting you, and evinces the greatin your achievements, to the distinct and in your visit to Germany. He commands me to say that nothing but his doctors' orders, that he shall see no one, prevents his seeing

that he shall see no one, prevents his seeing you."

Prince Bismarck said the Emperor was especially sorry that he could not in person, show Gen. Grant a review, and that the Crown Prince would give him one.

"You are so happily blaced," said the Prince, "in America that you need fear no great wars. What always seemed so sad to me about your late great War was, that you were fighting your own people. That is always so terrible in wars, so very hard."

"But it had to be done," said the General.

"Yes," said the Prince, "you had to save the Union just as we had to save Germany."

"Not only to save the Union, but to destroy slavery, answered the General.

"I suppose, however, the Union was the real sentiment, the dominant sentiment," said the Prince.

"In the beginning, yea," said the General;

"I suppose, however, the Unior was the real sentiment, the dominant sentiment," said the Prince.

"In the beginning, yea," said the General; "but as soon as alsvery fired upon the flag if was felt, we all felt, even those who did not object to slaves, that slavery must be destroyed. We telt that it was a stain to the Union that men should be bought and sold like cattle."

"I suppose if you had had a large army at the beginning of the War," said the Prince, "it might have been ended in a much shorter time!"

"We might have had no war at all," said the General, "but we cannot tell. Our War had many strange features. There were many things which seemed odd enough at the time, but which now seem providential. If we had had a large regular army, as it was then constituted, it might have gone with the South. In fact, the Southern feeling in the army among high officers was so strong that when the War broke out the army dissolved. We had so army. Then we had to organize one. A great commander like Snerman or Sheridas erea then might have organized an army and put down the Robellion in six months or a year, of at the farthest, two years. But that would have saved slavery, perhaps, and slavery means the germs of a new rebellion. There had to be an end of siavery. Then we were fighting an enemy with whom we could not make a peers. We had to destroy him. No convention, no treaty, was possible—only destruction."

"It was a long War," said the Prince, "and a great work well done, and I suppose it mans a long peace?"

"I believe so," said the General.

Hamburg was next visited, and here the General passed the second Fourth of July since had departure from home. In the evening of the National anniversary the General sat down with a party of thirty American—ladies and genilemen—at the country residence of Vice-Consel J. R. MacDonald, to do gastronomic justice the day. Toasts were, of course, in order, and, in answer to that in honor of the ex-President, the General responded is the following pair-otte speech:

Mr. Consul And F

in answer to that in nonor of the service the General responded in the following patriotic speech:

Mr. Sonsul and Friends: I am much obliged to you for the kind manner in which you drink my health. I shall join with you in all the pleasure and gratitude which Americans so far from home should feel on this anniversary. But I must dissent from one remark of our Consul, to the effect that I saved the country during the recent war. If our country could be saved or rained by the efforts of any one man, we should not have a country, and we should not be now celebration our Fourth of July. There are many men who would have done far better than I did under the chrumstances in which I found myself during the War. If I had never held command: if i had fallen; if all our Generals had fallen, there were 10,000 behind us who would have done our worn just as well, who would have followed the contest to the end, and never surrendered the Union. Therefore, it is a mistake and a reflection upon the people to attribute to me, or to any number of an who held high commands, the salvation of the Union. We did our work as well as we could, and so did hundreds of thousands of others. We deserve no credit for it, for we should have been unwortny of our country and of the American same if we had not made every sacrifice to save the Union. What saved the Union was the coming forward of the young men of the American same if we had not made every sacrifice to save the term of the Revolution, giving everything to their country. To their devotion we owe the salvation of the Union. The humblest soldier who carried a musket is entitled to as much credit for the results of the War as those who were in command. So long as our young men are animated by this spirit there will be no fear for the Union.

On the following day the party departed from Germany, their objective point being Copenhagen.

# OVER THE CONTINENT.

FROM PORTUGAL TO NORWAT.

The General arrived at Copenhagen on the 7th of July, and, after a stay of a few days, crossed the Cattegat and landed to Sweden as the city of Gottenburg, whose population gave him so hearly a welcome that, though a same

age here was not on the made, out of deference to ple. At Christiania, the Oscar in person, main with every de ure, having come from special purpose in view.

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In Moscow the party madays, after which they pair In Moscow the party madays, after which they paid the Capital of the once-Poland, which closed their At Vienna, where the paid a visit to the America had an interview with Cou Minister of the Austrian Countest had an interview with Cou Minister of the Austrian Countest had die in the the ex-President had a Emperor Francis Joseph, August he and Mrs. Gran perial family at the Sch the 22d a grand diplomati the American Minister to all the American Minister to the General's tended by the elite of Videlightful stay at the General visited Munich, tafter which they vicession, Augsburg, I Besancon, St. Etienne, thermal surings make it to fintalids annually. Fe went to Limoges and Pethey visited Bordeaux, the French wine trade.

Working thus southwar General at last passed the and arrived in Spain. The ax-President a warm Sebastian, Tolosa, and turned out and welcom prisode of the journey w took place between Ge Castelar, the ex-Presidents Presidents. As they pa versation was brief, and c axchange of compliments. Presidents. As they pa pressed a desire to mee Madrid, to which the fam that he would call moon the latter desired him to. At Vittoria the ex-Presmet King Alfonso. The tourists by his youthfu years of age, he looke Captair-General's unifor bereavement in the decedes, and the growing younger. The usual companies of the complete of the second property of the se

ger. The usual course monversation. The King that he was familiar wit the genius in war and a had displayed as Gener been the subject of his ad responded in like veis upon the sympathy he King in the loss feeling which, he ad the whole American peop affected at this remark, he displayed in an excut to the affection which his wife together almost made a deep impression General then, by a happion, alluded in a comp happy condition of the which now was free fro indication of increasing singular that, but a few Gen. Grant, while at M. nessed the attempt made life by an assasin.

The stay at Madrid w reception accorded the one, and the party left tregret.

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At Lisbon, Don Luis tigal, was very attentive to Very shortly after the King met him and extinere accepted. An and lowed, in which the King had a cozy and comforts of which Royalty gave that he was quite anxio commercial relations to dom and the Great Repubusiness capabilities of ceilences of its principal medium, he explained, a cultivated, in which that interview the Kinglierary tastes, which make what are acknowledged to gutual advathe, interview the Kinglierary tastes, which make what are acknowledged to gutual advathe, interview the Kinglierary tastes, which make what are acknowledged to gutual advathe, interview the Kinglierary tastes, which make what are acknowledged to gutual advathe interview the Kinglierary tastes, which make what are acknowledged to gutual advathe interview that are acknowledged to gutual advatory tastes and the control of the control o mske what are acknoellent translations several of Shakspear, General a present of his let," with an autographi General accepted, but w foilow up his literary decorate the ex-Presiden Grand Cross of the American citizen decline came an American citizen highest office in his land, ments is that the incur decorations of any kind. After a delightful visif father of the King, at the General pursued his Sturn Cardova, Seville, we the Due de Montpensien Queen Mercedes, and party again embarked of Ireland as their destinat

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Berlin sojourn was a recen-t-President by Minister Tay-ican residents of the place General was amazed to find the butt-end of the musket equarters weapon, the army med. An inspection of the da mess-room inch closed y, and in the evening the h Prince Bismarck. There is occasion, besides the Gennt, the Prince and Princesses two sous, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Everett, the Secrity Mr. Von Schlozer, the Washington, and a number Cabinet and representatives reles. No visit was made to kindly old gentleman had been shot by an assasin, and from his wounds when the n Berlin. During an audigrant had with the Crown enveyed the regret from the octors forbade him to receive rican.

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anded in a much shorter had no war at all," said the cannot tell. Our War had there and the tell. Our War had the tares. There were many dodd enough at the time, m providential. If we had a rmy, as it was then conhave gone with the South, a feeling in the army among strong that when the Warmy dissolved. We had no do organize one. A greatherman or Sheridan even granized an army and put in six months or a year, or, to years. But that would perhaps, and siavery meant robellion. There had to be Then we were fighting an ecould not make a peace, him. No convention, no only destruction."

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CONTINENT.

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GAL TO NORWAY. ad at Copenhagen on the era stay of a few days, and linded in Sweden at g, whose population gave come that though a stoppage here was not on the program, it had to be made, out of deference to the wish of the people. At Christiania, the General was met by King Oscar in person, who welcomed him to his domain with every demonstration of pleasure, having come from Stockholm with this special purpose in view. The stay in Stockholm was full of pleasure, and at its close a steamer was taken, in which the party crossed the Baltic's waves on their way to St. Petersburg.
Only a short stay was made at Cronstadt.

when more come from Stocksham with the postal pressed in the Three The sky in Stocks and the statement of the Contest of the C

that he was familiar with his career, and that the genius in war and statesmaship which he had displayed as General and President had been the subject of his admiration. The General responded in like vein, especially dwelling upon the sympathy he felt for the young King in the loss of his wife, a teeling which, he added, was shared by the whole American people. The King was deeply affected at this remark, and the emotion which he displayed in an exquisitely tender reference to the affection which had bound himself and his wife together almost from their childhood, made a deep impression upon the General. The General then, by a happy turn in the conversation, alluded in a complimentary vein to the happy condition of increasing prosperity. It was singular that, but a few days after this event, Gen. Grant, while at Madrid, should have witnessed the attempt made upon the young King's life by an assasin.

nessed the attempt made upon the young King's life by an assasin.

The stay at Madrid was a short one, but the reception accorded the General was a morious one, and the party left the Spanish Capital with At Lisbon, Don Luis the First, King of Portu-At Lisbon, Don Luis the First, King of Portugal, was very attentive to his American visitor. Very shortly after the General's arrival the King met him and extended courtesies which were accepted. An audience in the palace followed, in which the King and the ex-President had a cozy and comfortable chat, in the course of which Royalty gave the citizen to understand that he was quite anxious to cultivate closer commercial relations between his little Kingdom and the Great Republic. He explained the business capabilities of his domain and the excellences of its principal harbor, through which medium, he explained, a fine trade might be cultivated, in which the manufactures and cellences of its principal harbor, through which medium, he explained, a fine trade might be cultivated. in which the manufactures and natural products of both countries might be exchanged to mutual advantage. At the close of the interview the King, who has pronounced literary tastes, which have led him to make what are acknowledged to be excellent translations into Porturuese of several of Shakspeare's plays, made the General a present of his translation of "Hamlet," with an autographic inscription. This the General a present of his translation of "Hamlet," with an autographic inscription. This the General a present of his translation of "Hamlet," with an autographic inscription. This the General a present of his translation of "Hamlet," with an autographic inscription. This the General a present of his translation of "Hamlet," with an autographic inscription. This the General accepted, but when the King offered to decorate the ex-President with the Order of the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, the American citizen declined with thanks, as became an American citizen who had once held the highest office in his land, one of whose requirements is that the incumbent shall not accept decorations of any kind.

After a delightful visit to Don Fernando, the father of the King, at the Palace of Ciotra, the General pursued his Spanish tour, visiting in turn Cardova, Seville, where he was visited by the Duc de Montpensier, the father of the late Queen Mercedes, and Cadiz, after which the party again embarked on an ocean vessel, with Ireland as their destination.

IRELAND. DUBLIN RECEPTION. On the 8d of July Gen. Grant arrived in Dublin, where he was met by Sir J. Barrington, Lord Mayor, who took the party in charge and drove them around the city, stopping at the City-Hall, where the General was presented with the freedom of the city, accompanied by a handsomely-illuminated certificate, inclosed in an elegant casket of carred bog-oak. In mak-ing the presentation, the Mayor referred to the cordiality always existing between America and Ireland, and hoped that in America Gen. Grant would do everything ne could to help a people

would do everything he could to help a people who sympathized with every American movement. Gen. Grant replied as follows:

I feel very proud of being made a citizen of the principal city of Ireland, and no bonor that I have received has given me greater satisfaction. I am by birth the citizen of a country where there are more Irishmen, native born or by descent, than in all Ireland. When in office I had the bonor, and it was a great one indeed, of representing more Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, than does her Majesty the Queen of England. I am not an eloquent speaker, and can simply thank you for the great courtesy you have shown me.

Three obsers were given for Gen. Grant and three more for America, and, after some speechmaking, the General was driven to the Viceregal lodge of the Duke of Marlborough, where he had dejeuner with the Lord Lieutenant.

In the evening a grand banquet was given in Gen. Grant's honor at the Manslou House, in which he made a long speech, in the opening of which he referred to himself as a citizen of Dublin, and intimated, smid much laughter and cheering, that he might return to Dublin one day and run against Barrington for Mayor and Butt for Parliament, at the same time warning these gentlemen that he was generally a troublesome emdidate. Turning into a more serious win,

he alluded to the commercial depression which them was felt by countries on both aides of the ocean, and showed that while the War in America had given to European countries a false prosperity for the time being, and they were suffering from the inevitable depression which followed, the United States had turned the corner and had entered upon an era of sound business prosperity, in which, in time, the European nations would also share.

July 6 the party left Bublin for Londonderry, their progress being marked by grand demonstrations at Dundalk, Armagn, Strabace, and other places along the route. At the Londonderry station an immense crowd had assembled to greet him. In the afternoon the party drove with difficulty through the enthusiastic crowds to the ancient Town-Hall, where the ex-President was received by the Mayor and Council. After be had received an address of welcome, Gen. Grant signed the roil, thus making himself an Ulster Irishman, after which he made a brief address. In the evening he sitended a banquet tendered him by the Mayor of the city, at which the leading citizens of the Province of Ulsterwere present. On this occasion the General made another speech, in which he cordially welcomed to the United States all Irishmen who chose to come to America,—a welcome which, he assured them, was shared by the American people.

The enthusiasm which marked the Londonderry reception was repeated at Belfast. At every station on the way there crawds had assembled, and when the cars stopped the people rushed forward to shake the General's hand. At Coleraine an address was read to the expressed, and when the cars stopped the people rushed forward to shake the General's hand. At Coleraine an address was read to the expression, which was crowded into a few minutes' space, was intensely enthusiastic. At Belfast the reception of the General was one of the most imposing and extraordinary he had yet received. A glance from the train-window revealed ases of heads below. Scarlet carpet covered the station platform. As th

The party which left Marsellies on the even-

point, consisted of Gen. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Col.

Fred Grant, ex-Secretary of the Navy A. E. Borie, Dr. Keating, and John Russell Young.

After a delightful sail through the Mediterranean on the French steamer Labourdonnais, the party reached Suez; and, on the 30th of January, they embarked on the steamer Venetia, and, after a run through the famous Suez Canal. moved out into the Red Sea. The City of Aden was touched at Feb. 6, and on the morning of

Fab. 13 Bombay was reached. A splendid reception awaited the General here. The slips in the harbor were dreased with flags, and at the wharf was a large crowd of soldiers, natives, and Europeans. An officer representing Admiral Corbett welcomed the General to India. Cant. Fritb, the military aid to Sir Richard Temple, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, bors a letter from the Governor, who was absent in Scinde, welcoming the General to Bombay, and offering him the use of the Governor, commanding the India of Bering him the use of the Governor House at Malabar Point. At the landing the General was met by Brigadier Altcheson, commanding the forces; Sir Francis Souter, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Grant, the Munichal Commissioner: and Col. Sexton, commanding the Bombay Volunteers, a company of which presented arms as the General approached, while a military band played the American National air. The attentions snid to the General by the people of Bombay were so marked and continuous that most of their time was taken up in receiving and acknowledging them. Among the interesting incidents of the Bombay visit, outside of the routine sight-seeing, was a bail given by the Volunteer Corps: a visit to Dossabhoy Merwanjee, a Parsee merchant, where their reception was most cordial, the ladies of the family decorating the General and party with wreaths of jasmine flowers. A state dinner at the Government House followed, at which the representative of the absent Governor proposed the General's health and the cheers of those present. Subsequently Gen. Grant visited the English man-of-war Eurrolus, the flagship of the English squadron in India, where his reception and departure were homored by a squared for twenty-one guns.

The General left Bombay Feb. 18, being taken to the station in a state carriage, accompanied by a representative of the Governor, and escorted by a squadron of cavalry. At the station he appearance of the General was acknowledged by the presentation of arms by a guard of honor of native infanty. The Bomba

honor. At the station a company of the Madras Fourteenth Regiment, with band and colors, were drawn up in line on the platform, and at the bridge the European Constabulary of the Calcutts police were posted. Amongst the gentlemen who had collected on the platform to receive the General were: Capt. Muir, Aide-developed the Constabulary of India. Deputy Com-Camp to the Viceroy of India; Deputy Com-missioner of Police Lambert; Gen. Litchfield, the American Consul; Mr. R. McAllister; Mr.

by his gracious manner, and feel sure that his visit will insugurate friendly relations with the United States of a still closer@ature than before, and of the most enduring character. Therefore I ask you all to join with me in drinking the health of Gen. Grant and wishing him every blessing.

In his reply the General expressed the hope that there would soon be seen in America more of the Siamese; that embassies and diplomatic relations would draw them closer together, and that the commerce of both countries might. ing of Jan. 21, with India as their objective

that the commerce of both countries might thereby be increased. He desired to see the young men of Siam visit America, and attend American colleges as they now attend colleges in England and Germany. He could assure them all a kind reception, and that their visits would be both interesting and advantageous. would be both interesting and advantageous.

# CHINA.

WITH "THE BROTHER OF THE SUN." Cochin-China was reached on the 25th of April. The point touched at was Sai-gon, an important town in the possession of the French. The honors were done here by Rear-Admiral La Fond, the Governor of French Cochin-China. A public levee was held, at which a number of European and native residents paid their respects to the General, who also, before departing, visited the Royal Palace and the Navy-Yard and Arsenal. China proper welcomed the party at Hong

Kong on the evening of April 30. At the landing pier the General was met by Gov. Hennessy and staff, the members of the Legislative Ing pier the General was met by Gov. Hennessy and staff, the members of the Legislative Council, the heads of the military and naval services, and a vast multitude of European and native spectators. The ceremonies of reception over, the General was conducted through gloriously-illuminated streets to the Government House. May 2 the ex-President held a public reception at the American Consulate and in the evening he dined with Chief Justice Smale, of Hong Kong. Next day Gov. Hennessy gave a state dinner in Gen. Grant's honor, at which he made a speech which captured the hearts of the American residents, so full was it of good will towards the United States, and of respect for the distinguished American who was his guest. A few days afterwards the Chinese residents of the city presented the General with an address accompanied by a scroll bearing the four words, "Benefit to Chinese People," which they hoped he would accept as a souvenir of his interview with the Chinese community of Hong Hong.

In his reply to this address, Gen. Grant expressed his pleasure at meeting the deputation and at hearing the kind words of their address, the had long looked forward to visiting China, and now that he had done so, it gave him pleasure to see that the Chinese were an intelligent, thrifty, and industrious people. He expressed the wish that the relations between the Chinese and Americans might continue in harmony, and in conclusion thanked his audience for the memento which accompanied the address.

The party arrived at Canton on the evening of

spent here with their hosts, Sir George Confer, the Licutenant-Governor, and Lady Confer.

Are was reached on the 28d of February with a was reached on the 28d of February with a was reached on the 28d of February with a was reached on the 28d of February with a was reached on the 28d of February with a formal reception by the february with the city of the companied the activation of the second of the companied the second of the sec

to Tientsin, where the Vicercy Li-flung-Chang, one of the ablest statesmen and warriors in the Kingdom, who made an early call upon his American visitor, interested the General greatly. The call of the Vicercy was returned on the following day, and two days later the Vicercy invited a number of people to meet the General at dinner, which was a very grand affair, and at the conclusion of which a speech was made by the Vicercy acknowledging Gen. Grant's talents as a soldier and a statesman, and thanking him for the honor of his visit. The General made a suitable response, at the close of which he invited the Vicercy to visit America, when he would be proud to return his hospitality.

Pekin was reached on the 3d of June on the evening of which day the American residents called upon Gen. Grant in a body and welcomed him to Pekin, after which an address was read by Dr. Martin, an American resident and President of the Chinese-English University. The General called on Prince Kung, the Regent in the place of the Emperor, who was but a child of 7 years of age. On the following day the Regent returned the call, and, in the course of the conversation, asked Gen. Grant to interest himself in securing a better understanding between Chins and Japan on the subject of the seizure of the Loo-Choo Islands by the latter Power. On the return of the General to Thentsin, the Vicercy Li-flung-Chang renewed the request made by the Regent, and the General promised that when he reached Japan he would confer with Mr. Bingham, the American Minister, upon the subject, study up the case from the Japanese standpoint, and then, if he could advise or aid in the solution of the difficulty, he would be giad to do so. The Vicercy was very urgent upon this point, and then, if he could advise or aid in the solution of the difficulty, he would be giad to do so. The Vicercy was very urgent upon this point, and then, if he could advise or aid in the solution of the difficulty, he would be giad to do so. The Vicercy was very urgent upon this point, an

#### JAPAN.

ARRIVAL AT NAGASAKI.
The United States war vessel Richmond, in which the General and party accomplished the bulk of their Asiatic water-travel, arrived at Japan on the 21st of June, 1879, the point first stopped at being Nagasaki. A very cordial re-ception was had here, and on the 23d Utsumi stopped at being Nagasaki. A very cordial reception was had here, and on the 23d Utaumi Tadakatsu, the Governor of the Provines, gave a state dinner in honor of Gen. Grant, at the close of which he expressed his pleasure at being able to welcome Gen. Grant on his first landing on Japanese soil. The General made a suitable response, after which Judge Bingham, the American Minister to Japan, followed in a brief speech. On the following day came off a grand banquet by the citizens, which was conducted in the style of the damicos, the feudal lords of Japan. The merchants of the city waited upon the guests, and the bill of fare contained a hundred delicacies which were novel to the visitors.

After a visit to Yokohama the party went to Tokio, where the palace of Euriokwan was placed at their disposal. Here they passed a delightful time, their stay as guests of the Japanese Emperor lasting nearly three months. During this time they had an abundance of social enjoyment. Japanese and foreign officials made their calls, and in the evening the General gave dinner parties, at which the Royal Princes, Prime Ministers, or other Japanese officials or citizens of rank, were delighted guests, while occasionally the officers of the fleet, or the American Minister and his family, or Gov. Hennessey, of Hong Kong, whom the General had met during his visit to that place, would be present.

On the 4th of July there was a grand recep-

met during his visit to that place, would be present.

On the 4th of July there was a grand reception by the Emperor at his Palace, with addresses and replies, in which the ladies of the occasion took part. After the Emperor and the General had exchanged compliments in due form, the interpreter advanced to the side of Mrs. Grant, and said that the Empress had commanded him to translate the following address:

I congratulate you upon your safe arrival after your long journey. I presume you have seen many interesting piaces. I fear you will find many things uncomfortable here, because the customs of the country are so different from other countries. I hope you will prolong your stay in Japan, and that the present warm days may cause you no inconvenience.

the present warm days may cause you no inconvenience.

Although taken by surprise, Mrs. Grant proved equal to the occasion, and, after pausing for a moment, made the following reply:

I thank you very much. I have visited many countries, and have seen many beautiful places, but none so beautiful or charming as Japan.

On the 7th of July the Emperor and Gen. Grant together reviewed the Japanese army, at the conclusion of which the Emperor entertained his visitor at breakfast.

After a three weeks' trip to Inkko, the General found on his return to Eurickwan that the Emperor desired to have a conversation with him untrammeled by the ceremonies which had attended their previous meeting. The interview took place in the summer-house of the Eurickwan Palace garden, when the Emperor asked the

took place in the summer-house of the Eurick-wan Palace garden, when the Emperor saked the General's advice on a number of topics connected with the government of Japan. In the course of his advice, the General arged upon the Emperor the dangers which would surround him were he to allow Japan to become a debtor of the European Powers, citing the disasters which had overtaken Egypt and Turkey as a warning.

warning.

Having given his advice on the subject of the danger to Japan of a foreign indebtedness, the General spoke of the Loo-Choo matter, stating that he had read with great care, and had heard with stream of the contraction. General spoke of the Loo-Choo matter, stating that he had read with great care, and had heard with attention all the arguments on the Loo-Choo question from the Chinese and Japanese sides. The matter was one shout which he would rather not have troubled himself, as it belooged to diplomates and governments, and he was not a diplomatist and was not is government; at the same time he could not ignore a request made in the interest of peace. He would not express an opinion as to the merits of the controversy. The difficulties surrounding Japan he fully recognized; at the same time China felt hurt and sore, and that she had not received the consideration due her. It seemed to him, he said, that the Emperor should strive to remove that feeling, even though it were necessary to make some sacrifices in so doing. This policy he recommended in a general way, stating that China and Japan should both make such sacrifices as would settle all questions between them, and make them friends and allies who had no need to consult with the other Powers. Other counsels would be given to his Majesty, because there were powerful influences in the East fanning trouble between China and Japan. What China and Japan should do, he insisted, was to come together without foreign intervention, taik over Loo-Choo and other subjects, and come to a complete and friendly understanding. They should do it between themselves, he urged, as no foreign Power could do them any good in the case.

On the 3d day of September, the party embarked on the steamer Tokio for San Francisco.

# HOME AGAIN.

FROM 'FRISCO TO GALENA. The scenes which attended the arrival of Gen. Grant at San Francisco were so fully reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time that only a brief condensation of the leading incidents of his so-journ on the Pacific Coast will be necessary to jog the reader's memory. When the Tokio's arrival at San Francisco was made known, the evening of Sept. 20, the whole population of the city, and the vast numbers who had concentrated there from various cities and towns in he Coast States and Territories, turned out into the streets and flocked to the steamer-landing, and the many eminences from which a view of the incoming steamer might be seen. Of the heartiness of the formal reception, of the grand-eurof the torchlight procession which followed it, of the various public and private occasions in which San Francisco's citizens did honor to their visitor, no special mention need be made, so fully have all the events been recently de-scribed in The Tribung. Suffice it to say that

went forth upon the air was a desfenting one. At Oakiand Pier, the Directors' car of the Central Pacific Railway was entered, and, in company with Senator Sharon, Eugene Sullivan, of San Francisco, and J. A. Fillimore, Master of Transportation of the Central Pacific Railroad, the General started on that Eastern journey which had Chicago for its final stooping-place.

Carson was reached on the following evening, Livermore and Colfax being passed on the way, a grand demonstration being bassed on the way, a grand demonstration being had at each place. At Truckee the party left the train and drove to Lake Taboe, whence the General went to Carson in a carriage drawn by six white horses. Here a grand demonstration was bad, the little town being Illuminated and decked with a profusion of flags, while immense crowds surrounded Gov. Kincade's residence all the evening, and shouted themselves hoarse for Grant. Next morning there was a reception at the Capitol, at which Gov. Kincade made an address of welcome on behalf of the people of Nevada, to which the General made a brief response. He then received about 2,000 people, among them several military companies and Merican veterans, one of whom presented the General with an address.

Gold Hill, Nev., was reached on the afternoon of Oct. 27. The mines and mills of the Beleber, Crown Point, Tellow Jacket, Imperial, and Devill's Gate districts were all decorated, and the cheera of the crowds combining with the blowing whistles made a noisy welcome. A grand military procession was here formed, which escorted the General to Virginia City, and the General was about to enter the office of the Savage Mine, the crowds which covered every foot of land on every hilltop round the office shouted its displeasure and made a demand for a speech, which the General could not refuse. He accordingly turned round, faced the cheering thousands, and said:

Ladies and General well to make a speech. I am not like your Senators, who can talk to you at any time for votes. I can't talk in that way.

car on the night of Oct. 31. Gen. Manderson called the car to order, and started the campaign by telling a story of Mission Ridge. Other stories followed, and finally Gen. Grant had to accede to the general expression of desire for a few remarks. His speech, which was probably the longest he ever made, was full of reminiscential interest, and was, in the matter of stal

wart utterance, on a par with his famous speech made at Des Moines, ia., to the Grand Army reunion. The speech over the Pullman calacecar camp-fire was as follows:

"Commanus: On the occasion referred to [at Des Moines] ihad taken a few minutes time before the meeting to prepare what I was going to say, and read ut from manuscript. On this occasion I have not prepared anything to say, and may not be able to say anything even as well as I said it on that occasion; but I will say this, gentlemen, that I think this organization of the Grand Army of the Republic is calculated to render good service in the future. It isn't, as I understand it,—and I am a member of the Grand Army,—a political organization, but it is sound on one point, and that is that this is a Nation; that this is a Union of States; and that it is to be preserved as a Union of States; and that it is to be preserved as a Union of States forever. [Desfeming appliance and cries of "Good."] No matter what our political faith may be, whenever the integrity of this Union is assailed we are all on one side m that conflict. [Applanes and "That's 30..."] When all sections of the country agree with us in this, they are, if not eligible to membership, at least eligible to our respect and good opinion. [Applanes.] Now, as to telling stories, I have no particular gift in that way. Sometimes conversing about the affairs of the War, something that is said calls up an aneedots or a good story, where something occurred of a ridiculous, pathetic, amusing, or linearity character. I might tell, if I could happen to think of them, of some things that occurred that Mr. Lincoln told me at times when he visited me in the field, and I will tell you one thing that occurred that Mr. Lincoln in different ways: but this is the way if occurred with me: Afternet surrender of Lee, I hurried back to Washington with all haste to stop the endough the same story attributed to Mr. Lincoln in different ways: but this is the way if occurred with me: Afternet ways to at this is an approx

NEARING GALENA.

NEARING GALENA.

Omaha was reached on the 1st of November, and the General's arrival was announced to that city by an artillery sature. Instantly all the whistles in the city began screeching, the church and fire bells rang out in welcome, and the crowds cheered lustily as they concentrated rapidly round the railroad station. As the train arrived, deafening cheers went up from thousands of patriotic throats.

The procession which escorted Gen. Grant from the depot to Capitol Hill was a grand one, and the atreets through which it marched were bright with a profusion of beautiful decorations. When the procession halted upon Capitol Hill was a first of the South Park police, mounted, escorting two decorated wagons; on the left of the South Park police, mounted, escorting two decorated wagons; on the left of the South Park teams.

A. Bootin's bend and six wagons, drawn by four first teams.

A. Bootin's bend and six wagons, drawn by four borses each; on west side of Wabsah avenue, facing south; advance at Twelfth street. Hibbard & Spencer's filters two-heres teams; in rear of Booth's.

supplemented with another, the General replying to both in the following speech:

Ladius and General replying to both in the following speech:

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Ladius and General replying to a stream in trare of Farwell's.

Ladius Another Co.'s six teams: in rear of William T. Allen & Co.'s the same; rear of Case & Martin's eight teams; rear of Same and S

name or whom presented the General with Gold Hill, Net, was reached on the atternoon of Oct. 27. The mines and mills of the Belcher, Cown Petits, Tellow Jacket, Inperial, and Devil's Gaie discretes were all decorated, and Devil's Gaie discrete were all decorated with Gaie and Devil's Gaie discrete were all decorated of the Gaie and Devil's Gaie discrete were all decorated of the Gaie and Devil's Gaie discrete were all decorated of the Gaie and Devil's Gaie discrete were all decorated of the Gaie and Devil's Gaie discrete were all decorated of the Gaie and Devil's Gaie discrete were all decorated of the Gaie and Devil's Gaie discrete were all decorated of the Gaie and Devil's Gaie discrete were all decorated of the Gaie and Devil's Gaie discrete were discreted of the Gaie and Devil's Gaie and D

more among them.

# CHICAGO

THE PROCESSION. HEADQUARTERS CITIZENS' EXECUTIVE COM-MITTER, Nov. 12, 1879.—Under autqurity from the Executive Committee, the following posi-tions are assigned to the various bodies taking part in the procession to-day.

The column will move at 1 o'clock p. m.: Detachment of Police.

Jefferson Barracks Band.
Lieut. -Gen. Sheridan and Staff.
Gen. Stockton and Staff.
Gen. Torrence and Staff.
First Regiment Cavairy, Maj. Weiter.
Second Regiment Infantry, Col. Thompson.
Sixteenth Battalion Infantry, Maj. Sectt.
Battery D, Maj. Tobey.
Battalion Miscellaneous Companies, Maj. DeYoung.
First Regiment Infantry, Col. Knox. FIRST DIVISION.

First Regiment Infantry, Col. Knox.

SECOND DIVISION.

Loesch's Band.
Carriage containing Gen. Grant, escorted by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.
Carriage containing Gen. Sherman and Cullom.
Carriage containing Reception Committee and Distinguished Guesta, and Maimed and Crippled Soldiers.

Platoon of Police.
Northwestern Band.
Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen.
Whipple commanding.
Society of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Whits

Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Gen.
Whipple commanding.
Society of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Whibe commanding.
Nevans' Band.
Veteran Organizations, with Clariuda (Iowa) Cornet Band, Col. Scribner commanding.
Mexican Veterans.
Fort Wayne Band.
Grand Army of the Republic, Col. Swain, commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.
Columbus Barracks Band.
Gen. Wallace and Staff.
Old Settlers.
Carriages containing Judges of the Courts.
County Commissioners.
County Clerk and Deputies.
County Clerk and Deputies.
County Treasurer and Clerks.
Clerks of Courts and Deputies.
City Treasurer and Clerks.
City Treasurer and Clerks.
City Treasurer and Clerks.
First Regiment Trumpeters.
Fire-Insurance Patrol.
Hyde Park Authorities.
Illinois Skirmishers' Battailon.
Brothers of Union.
United Fellows.
Downer's Grove Band.
Mail Carriers.
First Norwegian Total Abstinence Society.
Jacksonville Drum Corps.
Chicago Taragemeinde.
Total Part Band.
Chicago Taragemeinde.
FOURTH DIVISION. THIRD DIVISION.

POURTH DIVISION.

Elgin Band.

Gen. Sherer and Staff.

Fire Department.

Various Park Commissioners in phaetons, escorted by the South Park police, and decorated wagons escorted by Lincoln Park mounted police.

Decorated business vehicles, for assignment of which in procession see Gen. Sherer's order.

P. H. Surridan, Chief Marshal. POURTH DIVISION.

The following is the

referred to above:

Hadquarters Fourth Division, Chicago, Nov. 11, 1879.—The following gentlemen are announced as Aids to the Chief of Division: Mathias Benner, Col. M. A. Birre, Col. A. S. Follansbee, Maj. W. R. Wiley, Maj. John Lannagan, Capt. George W. Schwarz, Capt. C. H. Merrill, Lieut. B. F. Nourse, Samuel Tansig, E. A. Potter. They will report at 11 o'clock on the 12th inst. at the corner of Twelfth street and Wabash avenue.

The division will form and move in the following order:

Eigin band, thirty-five pieces; on Twelfth, east of Wabash avenue.

Chief of Division and Staff, Twelfth and Wabash avenue.

Five Denartment, under direction of Chief D. J. ORDER OF GEN. SHERER

E. J. Lehmann's one six-horse, four two-horse, and eleven one-horse wagona; and eleven one-horse teams; Eldridge court, facing east, advance at wabash avenue.

Garteid Manufacturing Company's four two-horse cama; rear of Towle & Roper's.

Spaniding & Merrick's one two-horse team; rear of Masselman's.

A lexander & Tannsig's six-horse team; rear of Musselman's.

W. M. Hoyt & Oo.'s six two-horse team; rear of Musselman's.

W. M. Hoyt & Oo.'s six two-horse team; rear of reston's.

A lexander & Tannsig's six-horse team; rear of Preston's.

B. Preston's two-horse team; rear of Cassell Manufacturing Company's stams; rear of Preston's.

Butle Bros. 'four-horse team; rear of Cassell Manufacturing Company's.

Britanall, Lamb & Oo.'s six-horse team; rear of Britanall, Lamb & Oo.'s six-horse team; rear of Britanall, Lamb & Oo.'s four-horse team; rear of Blatchford's.

Band.

Edmanson Bros. 'ten teams; west side of Wabash avenue, facing south, advance at Eldridge court.

— Harney's team; rear of Edmanson Bros.'

M. W. Batchford's two-horse team; rear of Blatchford's.

Band.

Edmanson Bros. 'ten teams; west side of Wabash avenue, facing south, advance at Eldridge court.

— Harney's team; rear of Edmanson Bros.'

M. E. McDouley's wagon; rear of McNell & Higgins'

For of Marney's.

Oornay Gindele's team; rear of Howe Scale Company's Gindele's.

McNell & Higgins' four teams, Peck court, facing couth, advance at Robert and the series of Singer & Talcott Stone Company's four two-horse teams; rear of McDouley's wagon; rear of McNell & Higgins' four two-horse teams; rear of McDoule's.

Solve & Oo.'s team of mammoth horses; team; rear of Selts & Oo.'s.

Bowner & Bemis' three four-horse teams; rear of Parket wo-horse team; rear of Selts & Oo.'s.

Bowner & Bemis' three four-horse teams; rear of Jarnah's.

Oorna, "One & Oo."s team ir r

J. S. Cooper's team; real Will on's.

'Ye ams not listed will report at Harrison and State.

State. Name not listed will-report at Harrison and Siste.

All teams will report at II o'clock, and in approaching their positions, will not be allowed south of Van Buren street on Michigan or Wabash avenues, but will move south on the cast side of State street to Eldridge court, or units reaching the rear of other teams, from which point they will be conducted by an aid to their positions in column. Under no circumstances should a team pass another in front, or move south on the west side of State street, unless conducted by an aid.

Teams of four horses or less will move two abreast; of six or more horses eingiv; and in column will preserve a distance of at least eight feet from their horses beads to the rear of the preceding teams.

Owners are particularly requested to fully instruct their drivers as to the details of this ander.

S. B. Sherrer, Chief of Division.

CITIERNS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CRICAGO, Nov. 12.—General Order, Third Division: In pursuance of orders of Chief Marshal, it is hereby ordered that the organization assigned to the Third Division will report at the corner of Eldridge Court and Wabash avenue at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp to-day. The General commanding directs that all must be prompt, and that each organization be kept well in hand to avoid confusion in the formation of the line.

M. R. M. WALLACE, Division Commander.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF GEN. GRANT. Quincy, Ill., Nov. 8.—What I can write upon

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 8.—What I can write upon this subject of my own personal knowledge is not much, as I have seen Gen. Grant only twice, and both times in Quincy, Ill. I have no personal acquaintance with that distinguished and remarkable man; but I will tell your readers what I saw, heard, and learned about Gen. Grant during the "peep" I had at him.

My first look at Grant was when he came here with his regiment (the Twenty-first Illinois) in July, 1861, of which more before I conclude this leater.

During the campaign of 1868 Gen. Grant came

letter.

During the campaign of 1868 Gen. Grant came to Quiney to pay a friendly visit to Col. I. N. Morris. He was received with enthusiasm, and a great crowd assembled at the skatting-rink to do him honor. Gen. B. M. Prentiss made the address of welcome. It was eloquent, and was applanded to the echo. Amid all this enthusiasm Grant stood with that peculiar manner which seemed to say, "I wonder what all this fuss is about." He was cool and observant, but at the same time there was that air of modest decreaciation of self that indicated he did not enjoy that sert of thing anyhow? At the conclusion of the address Grant said in a simple, quiet, off-hand way: "Fellow-Citizens: I came to Quiney for no other purpose but to pay a private visit to my old friend, Col. Morris, and did not expect any commistration, for which I heartily thank you."

Then commenced the hand-shaking, which the General endured in his impassive way. When the opportunity came I said, "General, I desire the bounc of a shake, but here are two little boys of mines who, I think, will always remember it if Gen. Grant will shake them by the band." Instantly his eyes blazed with pleasure and he for a few moments seemed a different man as he turned to them and extended both hands and with some pleasant words shook them heartily by both hands, and almost instantly that imperturbable manner returned, as the crowd around kept up the handshaking and shouting. However, I started out to tell about what I heard, saw, and learned about the then Col. U. S. Grant when he came here in 1861.

Col. (Bob) R. W. Smith, with the Erricenth Illinois (organized here), had been ordered into Missouri, and at Monroe City, about thirty miles west of Quiney, had found themselves surrounded by large numbers of Rebela, who had gone into camp and intrenched at the College, and sent for ammunition, provisiona, and reinforcements to Quiney, and all this part of the State, Adjt.-Gen. Tom Mather, and their staffs and voiunter Aids. Thousands of beyon the Twenty-first Illinois, unde

ances may be made either by draft, expe-ce order, or in registered letter, at our risk TERMS TO CITT SUBSCRIBERS.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established and NEW YORK-Room 29 Pribune Building. F. T. Mc-Fadden, Manager.
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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1879.

TODAY'S TRIBUNE pation of a demand for copies of Tax PRINCIPLE Of to-day, containing a complete history of Gen. GRANT's Tour of the World in compact. scable, and interesting form, arrangen of copies, either in quantities or in single wrap pers ready for mailing, can be had upon applic on in person or by mail at THE THIRUNG count ng-room, southeast corner of Madison and Des

There is likely to be a revival of the old ter-power-bond litigation at Ottaws, Ill. at, but the sore has broken out in a new pot, the Mayor and Gity Connoil having been served last evening with a notice of sjunction against the payment of the bonds.

nan who bore to the Nation pro ably a larger family of distinguished fight-ing-men than any other mother in the United States, Mrs. McCoox, died on Monday last at her home in New Lisbon, O. She was the mother of one Major-General, two Brigadier-Generals, and Colonels, Cap-tains, etc., to the number of six or seven all

vien plan of dealing with th etersburg are summoned before the they may and may not discuss. They are told that the Czar is displeased at some re-cent publication of opinion regarding inter-national affairs, and that in future the will carefully abstain from discussions between Russia and Germs strie, and France. They may ventilate ir riews as to England, provided they do judiciously, for the British nation can't read backwards anyhow, and are not very thin-skinned about abusive articles in Slav-

tically as to the effect of the recent interviews between BEACONSPIELD and SCHOUVA om his post of Russian Ambassador to igland. It is said that the two diplomats met affectionately and parted effusively, and met affectionately and parted effusively, and that a perfect understanding was arrived at concerning joint and separate action by the two nations relative to the Afghan question. The Russian newspapers were not so fortunate in the matter. Telegrams that were sent from London to St. Petersburg containsent from London to St. Petersburg containing gossip relative to the famous interviews were suppressed by order of the Russian Government. It is probable that the same policy might have been pursued in London without materially affecting the stock of accurate information given to the public.

The bridge nuisance has never in the history of Chicago been so oppressive and aggravating as within the past few days. There has been no such increase in the number of vessels passing up and down the river as to account for the nuisance in that way, and the thousands upon thousands of belated pedestrians and occupants of street-cars, omnibuses, and private vehicles who are every day kept waiting at an uncalculable less and inconvenience have not the poor consolation of knowing that the commerce of Chicago is being benefited at their expense. It is simply the "cussedness" of the bridge-tenders that accounts for the outrageous imposition. They deliberately and systematically disregard the provisions of the Bridge ordinance, and will continue to do so until some disposition is shown by the Mayor to bring them to terms.

The Democratic leaders of Southern Illi ois are all "tore up." Public advices present them as despondent, but private drices go still further, and describe the tier despair and futile search for consolation that has followed upon the rout of their ty throughout the State. Some of them se sought oblivion by getting drunk; ers sulk in their tents. There has been cothers sulk in their tents. There has been considerable weeping, but more swearing. Ourses loud and deep full upon the devoted head of Carrier Harrison. It seems that this gentlemen, with his eye set upon the Gubernatorial prize, has been profuse and reavagant about what he and his friends could do in Chicago and Cook County, and his less of this county has been a body-blow to the deluded Egyptians. But along with Dook County some sight or nine other populous counties in the State have gone Republican which were counted upon as reliably and permanently Damocratic, and the rearms from throughout the State indicate a Republican reajority of at least 30,000 in a general election. No wonder the Democratic senses in and about Springfield refuse to be considered.

rage. No wonder the Democratic editars want to sell out or give away their newspapers. Their only escape is to move across into Kentucky.

The beastful pretensions of New York journalism have been made conspicuously ridiculous by the shining incapacity which has been exhibited in gathering and reporting the election-returns from that State. It now eight days since the State election was held; it was universally regarded as the most important political event of the year; and yet the full and exact result is still a natter of doubt. If New York were a frontier State, and the newspapers of New York City were mere country weeklies, this delay in presenting the full returns would not be so remarkable and unreasonable. But there is no State in the Union that has appliances for gathering election-returns equal to those of New York. The State is honeycombe with railroads and telegraphs. Every county seat has direct and quick communic tion with the Capital, and Capital with New York City. the New York newspapers had half the enterprise they claim to have, they would have been able to present a very clear notion of the result on the day following elec tion, and could have given full returns a couple of days later. But they have only been able to agree that CONNELL was elected Governor. Beyond that, not a single pape has had returns that warranted the naming of the successful candidates for the other State offices, nor for fixing the majorities

mbecility. CHICAGO'S HONORED GUEST.

The Republican journals have every day

claimed the election of the Republican State ticket, but the Democratic journals have

been equally persistent in claiming the elec-tion of the Democratic State ticket. Mean

while the public must have become very

impatient, if not very much disgusted, at

this humiliating confession of journalists

Chicago opens wide her doors to-day to receive her honored guest, and bids him a hospitable Western welcome. She has put her house in order and adorned it with flags and garlands. She has enlivened her sober tinted walls with gay colors, has flung the banner under which he fought from every point of vantage, and thickly strewn her walls with mottoes of welcome and good fortune. She has prepared a program entertainment, profuse in receptions, ban-quets, and pageant; and yet, though almost very hour of a week is to be occupied in its enjoyment, it is not long enough to give full expression to her respect for his worth as a citizen and her admiration of his success s one of the greatest soldiers of the age.

It is a grateful feature of this reception the whole people participate in it, and this eature of it will be more cheerful to the re sipient than any of its outward signs of dis play, however attractive to the eye they nay be, or however flattering to a man's oride. There is probably no public man al ogether free from the effects of jealousy, envy, and prejudice; but these sinister que ties, if they exist in Gen. GRANT's case, are not manifest to-day. No partisan prejudice s so deep-seated that it will mar the heartness of his welcome. No partisan hatred o bitter that it will refuse to acknowledge the courtesy due to the city's guest. Poli cians of all shades, officials of all parties, our soldiers, professional men, n workingmen will unite with each other to make the welcome as universal as it is cordial; and though Gen. GRANT has come here primarily to attend the annual meeting of his old soldiers who fought under him, he is here none the less as the guest of the whole people. This is as it should be.

There are various reasons why Chicago honors herself in honoring her guest. He was the President of the Republic for two terms; and, whatever the people may think of their Presidents, they are never reluctant to recognize the exalted position of their high-est office and to honor its present or past incumbent, whatever their partisan feelings may be. There is no reason why the heartiest welcome should not be extended to Gen GRANT as an ex-President and Commander of the Union armies. His patriotism never halted. His personal honesty was never doubted. His sense of justice to all men was never clouded. He may have made mistakes in his Administration, just as any other man without special training or previous experience and fresh from his military comradeship, with its strong attachments and absolute decisions, would have done; but, un-like most other men, he had the courage to

acknowledge them.

As the great soldier of the War, who led his country's legions to victory,—who was in at the beginning and in at the death of the Rebellion,—he deserves the utmost Chicago can do for him. From 1861 to 1865 he was the right man in the right place. He knew how to organize, to lead, and to fight. The Alpha and the Omega of his strategy was to strike hard and to keep on striking until the for surrendered or was annihilated. He was no believer in conditional surrenders. His battles were not drawn. His victories were never defeats in another form. He did not rest from contests to renew them on another day. Unswerving courage, unflinching te-nacity, unalterable determination, unsparing blows, and undoubting belief in final success were the qualities which he brought to his difficult task. With the aid of his gallant troops, and of the trusty and tried lieuten ants whom he selected, with the support of the Northern people and the blessing of Di-vine Providence, he crushed the Rebellion, saved the country, and laid down his sword with no stain upon its blade, to receive the gratitude of all loyal men and the admiration even of his enemies. Before any man be-gradges him the tribute that is paid to him let him remember Donelson, Vicksburg, and

The respect which Chicago shows for Gen Grant to day is due to him as a representa-tive American citizen who has reflected hono-apon his countrymen abroad. Since his reapon his countrymen abroad. Since his re-tiracy from the Presidency he has traveled round the world and been the privileged guest in courts and among many strange peo-ple. Kings, Queens, Emperors, Princes, courtiers, and the people have shown him honor, and, in doing so, have shown their friendly regard for us as a people. He has been the guest of every Court and had the been the greet of every Court and had the freedom of every great city in Europe, and has been entertained with Oriental splendor in Asia and Africa without the sacrifice of his mankiness or the leasening of his patriotic devotion to his own country, and has returned home stronger grounded in his American citizenship than ever before. There is no surer test of the greatness of manhood than this. Small men could not have encountered such an experience without losing their heads and coming home dazed with foreign splenders

this remarkable trip, Gen. GRANT has so comported himself as to secure the respect and esteem of all nations, and to elevate his own country in their good opinion; and since he has done so and returns to us with still more of devotion and love for his own country, it entitles him to the increased respect and good will of his countrymen.

For these and other reasons which might be enumerated, let his welcome be a hearty one so long as he shall choose to stay among us. Keep the latch-string out. Give his the best there is in the house, and bid him make himself at home, not with empty ormality, but in the hearty Western way. As citizen of Illinois, who has done her credit, he deserves this much at the hands and hearts of the whole people of her metrop

MR. BAYARD WEAKENS HIS CHANCES A careful reading of the interview with Senator BAYARD published by the Philadelphia Times, which is generally regarded as that gentleman's first formal declaration of his Presidential aspirations, is not calculated to increase the popular estimate of his calib. statesman. In no part of the inte. w, w ich extends over nearly all the ...ical themes of the day, is there any effort to meet the real issue between the two great parties, and there is an air of coldness and indifference to everything he had to say that will scarcely command respect, much less admiration or enthusiasm. are inclined to think Mr. BAYARD's powers, if he ever possessed any that were notable have been contracted by the little "pent-up Utica" which he inhabits; his views are proader than the State of Delaware. He has come to be known throughout the country chiefly as a "respectable" man; and his claim upon public attention would seem to begin and end there. It is certainly comnendable in a public man to be respectable but the American people are scarcely pre-pared to admit that this quality is so exceptional in their country as to make it the ole warrant for electing its possessor to the chief office in the Nation. Respectability in statesman is scarcely enhanced by a coldlooded demeanor nor by narrow and selfsh views about public men and publi

Mr. BAYARD sought in his interview

give prominent importance to the financial question in the coming Presidential campaign. This attempt shows that he has been either a very indifferent or a very unintelligent observer of public affairs el e he would have known that contro versy over finance had almost disappeared from political turmoil, and that the s a nearly universal sentiment, reachin even a large proportion of those persons who were infected with Greenbackism, to accept thankfully the benefits of resumption and remain steadfast to the Republican policy of sound money and good credit. But even finance were the live issue of the day, i would be very unwise for Mr. BAYARD give it undue prominence, because he ha always been at variance with the dominant iment of his party in this matter. has been a persistent advocate of resumption and conspicuously friendly to the Natio bank system; indeed, he has not merely sustained the general Republican policy returning to a specie basis, but he has gone further and identified himself with a small coterie of capitalists in combating the restoration of silver to the American monetary business of the country by the advocacy the single gold standard. Having antagonized his party in this regard, it is obviously ill-judged for Mr. BAYARD to harp upon the financial issue in a public appearance which is intended to give prominence to his claims upon the Presidential nomination. Mr. BAYARD, as the Democratic candidate, would be obliged to stand upon an uncertain platform so far as financial issues are concerned, or else be would dictate a platform in harmony with his own views, and thus alienate an important and numerous faction of his party. If he is correct in his assumption that the financial question will be the most conspicu-ous issue in the next Presidential campaign, that issue will certainly operate to defeat his nomination; if he is wrong in this opinion, then he has shown himself incapable of cor-

rectly apprehending the drift of public af-fairs, and is consequently too small a man for so big an office as that of President. After an apparent but unsuccessful effort to avoid a discussion of the sectional issue, which is the central and absorbing theme of present-day politics, Mr. Baxard talked of it in a fashion that was all but puerile. "The South needs sympathy and respect," says Mr. Bayand, but he fails to tell why. The misfortunes of the Southern people were brought upon themselves by their own acts, and that is a condition which usually forfeits sympathy, especially in the absence of con-trition. As to respect, the South would have been entitled to more of it if the fourteen years of peace had been employed in the cultivation of friendly relations between all classes and in the development of material prosperity, instead of constant internal dissension and the subordi-nation of commercial and social progress to the race issue and sections politics. There is a sort of whine about Mr. politics. There is a sort of whine about Mr. BAYARD's appeal for "sympathy and respect," which will call out a protest even from the Southerners themselves. Mr. BAYARD is of opinion that "sending men down there [South] to see that trials are conducted as they think they ought to be, telling them they are on trial, and all that sort of thing," denotes a "spirit of domination" and "self-conscious superiority." This is a very foolish sentiment, as well as very bad English. If Mr. BAYARD wants "the people of the South to feel that they are a respected and essential portion of the Union, and cannot be anything else," then he should rather join in an appeal to them to reform their ways than in an appeal to the North to condone their offenses. The non-Union sentiment is not at the North, as Mr. BAYAND well knows, notwithstanding some of the more extreme Southerners feel differently, more extreme Southerners feel differently, but at the South; there would be no rancor at the experience of Northern interest and watchfulness in Southern affairs if it were not for the widespread sectional conviction among the Southern people that it is no business of the North how many "niggers" are killed or how many Republican voters are distranchised by fraud and violence. The idea that the North is trying "to make the South a second Ireland" is too ridiculous for serious consideration:

too ridiculous for serious consideration; there is not a single point of resemblance to bear out the comparison. Mr. Bayann's "interview" was a mistake; it will weaken him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. His party have turned to him only as a foriorn hops. BAYARD'S recent prominence in connection with the Presidential nomination is marely

any more utterances of the feeble and characteriess kind which he made to the Philadelphia Times reporter will remove him from the Presidential list as effectively as the Ohio election removed Thurman and the New York election expunged TILDER.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT BY SHORT CUTS

We mentioned a few days ago that the Democrats in Louisiana, Florida, and Mis-sissippi proposed to prevent all question as to the Electoral vote of those States in 1880. by changing the law so as to have the Presi-dential Electors chosen by the State Legislaures instead of by the popular vote. roceeding would be entirely const and, avoiding the excitements and bad blood of a long political campaign, would result solid vote of all the Southern States for the Democratic candidate,—the Legislature of all those States being Democratic in politics. This proceeding would render bull-dozing wholly unnecessary, and, as there would be no popular voting for President, the elections would be peaceful to an extreme. n commenting on this question, THE TRIBUNE pointed out that, while such a proceeding on he part of the Southern States would be enirely constitutional, it would be equally utional at the North; that if adopted at the South it might also be adopted at the North, and, in that case, the next Presidential election would be the most unexcit ng one ever held in this country. In fact, ts result has been so far anticipated by the ecent elections that the election of the Republican candidate for President has been dready secured, if the appointment of Presilential Electors be transferred to the State Legislatures. The Republicans have now a najority in the Legislatures of all the Northern States, except in those of Indiana and

The Philadelphia Times, the Democratic organ of Pennsylvania, hopes the South will adopt no such change, which it thinks would be but another of the many useless collies of the South which have furnished abundant food for Northern demagogs. While professing to be opposed to this proceeding on the part of the South, it is nevertheless remarkable that the objection inter posed by the Philadelphia paper was not irged until after this year's elections had rmined the Republican ascendency in all the Northern States. Then the "useless of the South became visible in Philadelphia and the following very rational sug estions were made:

"The revolutionists of the North and the South should understand that the people expect to elect the next President of the United States; that he great mass of the citizens of all parties mean hat the man who may be the choice of the people shall be declared elected and inaugurated, and that hey will care much less for the political opinions or party associations of the successful candidate or party associations of the successful candidate than they will for the integrity of the solemn judgment of the Nation. Let a halt be called a all revolutionary methods of unscrupulon soliticians to defeat the will of the people in the choice of the next President. The Democrat should do it to escape adding the imitation of the Republican frauds of 1876 to their other many infirmities, and the Republicans should do it not only because Republicanism was created for a nobler and grander purpose, but also because they can be out-cheated at every turn on the homestretch if they shall invite such a struggle."

The proposition that the State Legisla-tures now elected should grasp from the people the appointment of the Presidential Electors was made by the South, and would undoubtedly have been carried out had not place the election of a Republican to the Presidency in 1880 beyond all question. The geme failed before it was played, and the Democratio coup d'etat died in the borring

PROF. SWING ON GRANT. In his tour round the world Gen. GRANT was made the recipient of a series of the most imposing ovations ever accorded to a man. That he was gratified and pleased at the honors showered upon him is not to be loubted. To argue otherwise would be to regard him as less or more than human. It is equally true, doubtless, that the reception at San Francisco touched Gen. Grant's heart nore deeply than the entire series of his European receptions. It was but natural, upon his return to his native country, in th service of whose people he had wrought so nobly and so successfully, that he should expect to be received with affection; and the varmth of the regard exhibited must have moved him greatly. It is the common opinon that the ovations accorded Gen. GRANT in the Old World were merely so many evidences of "hero-worship"; that they were in small part, expressions of sympathy with the cause represented by the distinguished General, and hence reflected but little credit upon the mass of human beings engaged n them. It has remained for Prof. Swine to interpret, and perhaps in a measure to idealize, the world's entertainments given in honor of America's favorit son. Prof. Swing's sermon of Sunday last is, beyoud dispute, the most delicate as well as the most flattering tribute yet paid to the hero of the hour. Prof. Swing believes in the growing intelligence of mankind; betieves in the sure progress of liberal ideas in politics and religion. And, so believing, he places the religious hero and the political hero on the same pedestal of honor. In his generalization of the term "righteous" he includes the General who has won battles in the interest of the freedom and equality of the people in the State with the priest who has achieved victories in the in-terest of the freedom of conscience and of religious opinion. In this view, the world's pageants prepared in honor of Gen. GRANT assume vast significance. They no longer represent mere idle curiosity or careless heroworship, but reflect the growing love of liberty and the yearning of down-trodden peo-ples for the free political institutions in whose behalf Gen. GRANT wrought so valiantly. Witness this glowing passage, which foreibly and clearly develops Prof.

Swine's idea:
"In that excitement and applause which have "In that excitement and applause which have followed around the world the traveling soldier who had fought with amazing success the critical battles of the greatest and best of all nations, we recognize the fact that the world's people in any island or continent, in England, or France, or Japan, deeply feel that there can be no aim in human life higher than the will to aid a vast continent to find for its millions freedom, and equality, and industry, and peace. When to such a righteons wish the nations saw added the ability to carry out this wish in the dreadful decision of battle, they felt that the time had come for a display of flags, and for loud cheers from the best part of the soul. A large district in the new Republic had taken up arms with the twofold design of making human slavery perpetual and of destroying that Union of States which was a check upon this theory of slaves and of local sovereignty. Dark days followed this revoit. More than any of us had any conception of, the world's common people had loved America and had looked toward her with hope. Kings were not

old dream and old hope of liberty and has these men knew by instinct that the time ha for them to confess the arrival and pre-one of the greatest of benefactors. No

his speeches while in Europe, that he fally chended this sentiment of admiration for our institutions. The ovations tendered him were modestly accepted as a tribute of the affection of foreign peoples for the great Western Republic. And that this conviction still remains with him is shown by his oftreiterated remark that the people of the United States do not sufficiently realize their high position among the nations of the "think less of themselves than other people think of them." Prof. Swing gives expre sion to the same idea in saying, "If the Asiatics are astonished with only the sight of this land seen across ten thousand mile of sea and land, much more should we be conscious of our National riches who are living in the midst of its many blessings. Prof. Swino's sermon is a grand prose epic, descriptive of the world's religious and po itical heroes. His allusion to the fact that the English vessel which followed the Mayflower to Plymouth Rock took back to the parent land some faint-hearted Colonists because the "snow was deep," the wind "cuting," and the Colonies were "lacking in postry," furnished a quaint setting for the keen aphorism : "Thus there are always, in hours of trial, two movements: one of mildmannered men to the rear, and one of iron men toward the front." Then follows the philosophical reflection: these front men have become extinct in a State and nothing remains but its poets and philosophers!" In his peculiar, simple style, Prof. Swing refers to Grant's generalship: The armies were thrown around by this one mind until there was no place in the revolted States where they were not, and where they were not in the name of victory. Out of such days and months of mingle wisdom and heroism of Generals and troops came the Nation of to-day, with its world wide credit and fame, and with its domestic peace, and industry, and strength." Then follows a beautiful tribute to the memory of the men who fell fighting for equal rights : The National splendor of the present has its roots in many a grave. Into the tombs of soldiers scattered all the way from the Ozark Mountains to the Potomac our liberty. tree sends its roots and draws life from hearts which once talked and laughed, and were happy in our country's roads and streets. These are a few of the jewels of rhetoric and sentiment by which the central idea of the sermon is surrounded. That grand idea is the achievement by Gen. GRANT of an object worthy the admiration of all man-kind, and the expression of the confiden

belief that the common people of all nations in the circuit of his travels possess the intelligence to appreciate his services, and the ourage and virtue to strive for a share in the olessings which follow them. In a word. Prof. Swine believes that both European and Asiatics knew whom they honored and realized why they honored him. Thus the great Chicago divine—the priest, philoso her, moralist, poet-joins religion and pol tics, places Gen. GRANT on a pedestal with LUTHER, and elevates the common people of all nations to an intelligent comprehension of the sublime spectacle.

ORITHARY. Some week s aro Mrs. MARY L. DOOLHTLE, the wife of ex-Senator James R. DOOLITLE, o Wisconsin, died, after a brief and painful ill-ness, at her husband's home near Racine. The estimable lady was so well known in Chicago, and endeared to such a large circle of relatives and endeared to such a large circle of relatives, friends, and acquaintances in this city, that we transfer to our columns a notice of her life and character, as known to her immediate neighbors and friends, from the Racine Journal, published at the time of her demise. As a wife and mother she was the bright adornment of a house old that she made the nome of peace, the seat of affection, confidence, and domestic happiness. that she made the nome of peace, the seat of affection, confidence, and domestic happiness. To her distinguished busband during his long and conspicuous public career she was the faith-ful friend, the wise counselor, and the unselfish sympathizer and supporter. After their long union, so blessed with the perfect unity of hope, and trust, and affection, the parting came with rude severity to the husband, so long accus tomed to her gentle and beautiful presence and interest in all his undertakings. The Bacine

rade severity to the husband, so long accustomed to her gentle and beautiful presence and interest in all his undertakings. The Racine paper thus spoke of the lady:

Mrs. Mary Lavina Doolitels. (Cutting by birth), wife of ex-Senator Doolitels. died at "Ingleside," their residence, in Mt. Pleasant, near the City of Racine, Wis., Sept. 12, 1879.

She was the highest type of woman. Descended on both sides from a strong race of men and women; on her mether's side, her grandfather was a Fargo; her grandmother a Chapman. Her father was a Cutting, of New York, the compect and the equal of Van Burrn, Mancy. Dix, and of Shas Whight.

To that aunt she bore a remarkable resemblance in form, and festure, in beauty, talent, and character.

She was educated in the common and select schools, at her native place. Warraw, N. Y., and at the old Middleberry Academy.

She was married to Mr. Doolitels July 27, 1837. They had four sons and two daughters,—the youngest born in Wisconsh after their removal from New York.

In all her married life she was a most devoted and happy wife and mother; and in social circles, and in the church to which she belonged, she was always highly esteemed, respected, and beloved.

Wherever she want her influence was felt. With a large and powerful brain, an active temperament, she had great judgment, force, energy, and decision; and yet always mingled with that tenderness and charm to woman at home, in society, and in the church.

There was, withal, a moral courage, honesty of purpose, and sincerity in actions, which never allowed her to shrink or falter in the performance of any duty in all those relations in which woman's influence is most felt and is mest powerful.

During the most important period of our National history, from 1857 to 1869, —twelve years,—which embraced the great events of Secession, Civil War, and Reconstruction, that influence was felt in public affairs. She was, during the sessions of Congress at Washington, the intimately well knew with what confidence her husband relied mon her

The brilliant display of bunting and of gal-lant streamers throughout the city recalls an incident which took place in Chicago some years ago. It was in 1858, on the occasion when it was supposed the Atlantic cable had been successfully laid. A general display of bunting was voted, and a general procession was determined ob, to take place the day folwhen it was supposed the Atlantic cable had been successfully laid. A general display of builting was voted, and a general procession was determined on, to take place the day following the announcement was received that the cable had been laid. At that time the Chicago Times office was on Dearborn street, and among its employes were a number of Englishmen and also of Hibernians. The Englishmen and also of Hibernians. The Englishmen and with great labor obtained from Canadian vessels in port a number of British flags which they had/carried to the Duilding. The Irish breshem objected to the display of any British flag anywhere, at any time, under any circumstances, and particularly on any building in which they were employed. The English insisted, and several struggles took place to destroy and to protect the flags. An immense crowd gathered in the street looking on at the anexty conflict. Both sides had re-

cruited their forces, and actual violence cruited their forces, and actual violence was only avoided by an agreement to leave the matter to the decision of the proprietor. This individual did not make his appearance until noon, by which time all the belligerents were ready for blows. When the decision was made, the "joily Britons" celebrated their victory with tumultuous cheers, but the victory was fruitse; they did not put upthe flars after all, be

ing satisfied that if they did the Hibernians would cut the ropes, and then tear the hated

The bullion value of silver creeps up. Ge mans no longer dump ship-loads of thalers on the London market; and the United States is not discriminating against silver, and boasting of it, as the geldites did a couple of years ago. There is a strong demand for Chinese and Japapese tea and silk, and silver must be obtained to pay for it. There is a demand also for silver by he mints of Austria and Italy. It may happe before another year goes by that the American ratio of 16 to 1 will be too large, and will have to be reduced to the European ratio of 15% to 1 of gold. Silver bultion is now worth in Lor nearly 54 pence per ounce. At 5734 pence per ounce the American ratio will be reached; that is to say, the silver dollar will sell for as much in the bullion market as the gold dollar.

There has been one experiment in chesp ga in New York. The Manhattan Company has given cheap rates a test, and find they pay. For stomers using less than 10,000 cubic feet per nonth the price was put at \$1.50 per 1,000, with a decreasing price to large consumers,—100,000 c feet a month and upward being charged at the rate of 75 cents. Mark the result: 200 consumers gave up kerosene in a single street; consumption along the lines of the Company in-

creased in all directions; and the stock of the Company is held at \$150 a share. The gas is of ood quality, rated at seventeen-candle power the city tests. OLIVE LOGAN comes to the defense of LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER, the brilliant Paris letterriter, who has been unmercifully abused by he Figuro for some very free crita

French society. OLIVE calls special attention to the fact that no attempt is made to disprove or deny Mrs. Hoopen's assertion that a young can in a journey across the Continent than she would be if left alone with a Frenchman for ten ninutes in a drawing-room. If a constitutional amendment which is to be reted upon next April in Indiana shall dopted, there will be no October election in hat State next year. Heretofore the October

election in Presidential years has always been

anxiously awaited as an indication as to how the

tate would go in November. Pennsylvania, inder her new Constitution, changed her ann lection from October to November; and Iowa n Presidential years, votes in November. When resumption took place, Jan. 1, 1879, the Treasury had: gold, \$135,383,639; and standard hilver dollars, \$16,697,338. On the lat of this onth the Treasury held gold, \$171,517,713; \$20,000,000 in fractional solver coin and bullion—a total of \$225,133,561. It is in pretty good ondition now to stand a run. Only in the

The Greenback party in New York polled 75,000 votes a year ago, a majority of which were taken from the Republicans. At the recent election they only mustered 7,500 votes, or one-tenth as many as twelve months ago. The lican party in the rural districts is what aved the State, in spite of the disguster cratchers in the cities who could not stom e CONKLING machine dictation.

The Hon. ZACH CHANDLER's great speech

nade in this city a few hours before his death,

of France is there so large a pile of coin in the

stenographically reported by RITCHIE & WILLIS-ron, has been published in pamphlet form by Mr. FRANZ GINDELE, No. 191 Randolph street, and pondered by every American citizen between now and the Presidential election. Says the St. Paul Press : "The Cincipnati

papers are very desirous that the next Republican Riconsi Convention be held in that city. But Republican that the next Republican Riconsi Convention be held in that city. But Republican its share of National Conventions. Besides, should not the Ingersoll Convention which was held there in September be enough o satisfy that city for years to come?" The Irish Land League seems to be assuming

vast proportions. It is extending throughout the whole of Ireland, and may revolutionize the affairs of that island. It begins to look as if nothing but a revolution, either peaceful or The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says BEN BU

LER will be inspired to persevere in his candida-cy by the example of MARGUS MORTON, who Massachusetts fourteen times, and was elect by one vote the fifteenth time. The Ohio State Journal says such a ticket as

BAYARD and McDonalD might give the Re-publicans trouble in 1880. That ticket may carry Delaware and Maryland; but it will fail in

PERSONALS.

Where there's a will there's a way-to reak it. Mr. Stewart's body has not been discovered for two weeks, and fears are entertained that

Gambetta is reported by a Fren

to be extremely fond of exercise of all kinds; which settles the question as to whether Mrs. Gambetta ever made him get up first and build the fire. A West Side girl who sang for her adore the other evening, a little melody entitled "Come to me, darling, when the stars are brightly shining," was somewhat astonished when the young man said he would sit right there and take chances that the stars were acting all right.

"Lurline Loosehair"-We do not know where a copy of the song entitled "Meet Me, Darling, When the Moonbeams Fall," can be procured. But there is no hurry. Moonbeams are booming now, and a prominent operator says there is no danger of a decline this month.

The New York Tribune refers to " a proposed match between Prince Thomas of Savoy, and the daughter of the Crown Prince of Ger-many," but fails to state what the stakes are, or what kind of a match it is to be. Journalism in New York appears to be on the decline.

There is much in the play to prove Lady

There is much in the play to prove Lady Macheth to have been a pedestrienne. The doctor asks: "When was it she last walked?" referring to her appearance in some Killmore Garden of the day. Again it is said of her: "Here she tomes, and, upon my life, fasti"—Puck's Shakepears Studies.

invented a machine that will fire 300 shots a minute, and they will pierce an iron-piated vessel at a distance of 1,000 yards."—Etchange. If Mr. Brown will kindly send around one of his useful little toys we shall be happy to test its efficacy on the next man that visits this office with a poem on

FOREIGN.

English Press Comments on Beaconsfield's Recent Speech.

a General Thing They Can Make Little Out of It.

And Paris Newspapers Are in a Similar State of Uncertainty.

The Car Believed to Be Courting Solidity with Austria and

Largely-Increased Shipments of Teas and Silks from China.

Weekly Beview of the English and Continental Breadstuffs Trade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMENTS ON BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Times, commenting on Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, last night, points out the absence of any reference to the Eastern question or to the Anglo-Turkish Conven says: "But if the speech is not exciting it is not disturbing, and the explanations offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the finances will combine, with Beaconsfield's ac-count of the revival of trade, to produce a re-

A tone of disappointment pervades the com ment of the other journals. It was anticipated that Beaconsfield would throw some light on the relamons of England and Turkey, and the future of Afghanistan, and the chances of the dissolution of Parliament, but the concluding sentence is accepted in some quarters as negativing the idea of dissolution.

The Daily News warns the Liberals not to take this indifferent assurance too seriously,

and says it is capable of various interpret and was probably intended to be so.

The World says: "The representations ma The World says: "The representations made by Schouvaloff, the Russian Ampassador, concerning Afghanistan were received with effusive friendliness by Beaconsfield, who took the whole subject out of the hands of Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary. The result of Schouvaloff's two visits to Downing street is, that when the time comes for the Afghan coup de grace. England and Russia are to settle the difficulty in the friendliest way possible.

ANOTHER COLLISION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The steamer Milas Capt. Dewdney, from Boston for this port, is at Gravesend with a hole in her port bow, from v collision last night, off Dungeness, with the Norwegian ship Bokhara, Capt. Larsen, from Antwerp. The latter sank. All hands were

The Anglo-Russian relations are stated to be somewhat strained on account of the military reparations making in the Caucasus.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Telegrams from Hong Kong state that the total exports of tea from Shanghai and Hankow to Nov. 8 since the opening of the season were 134,000,000, against 144, 000,000 pounds the same period last year. The shipments of Canton silk to Europe were bales, against 6,900 bales last year, and the

The production of pig-iron in Cleveland in creased from 52,000 tons per month to 164,000 tons, and there has been more than an equivaent increase in shipments.

The steamer St. Louis leaves Liverpool to-day for New Orleans with 120 passengers, pearly all for Texas. There are many farmers among them,—some with families,—and a number of

RUSSIA.

DISCIPLINE OF THE PRESS.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The editors of all the principal newspapers in St. Petersburg have recently been summoned to the Press Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior, and instructed with reference to the conduct of their respective papers. They were informed that request completely had been received that I walls that are plaints had been received from Livadia that ar-ticles in the St. Petersburg press interfered with the Imperial policy; and, therefore, they must not continue in the same strain. Neither Germany nor Austro-Hungary, nor the reispor France, must be discussed. England may be discussed, but judiciously. These rules vil NEW PAPER.

The Russian Government proposes to establish a new official newspaper to influence public

Telegrams reporting the recent interview be-tween Beaconsfield and Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to England, were suppressed.

ST. PHTERSBURG, Nov. 11.—An autograph letter of the Czar is published, accepting the resignation of Count Schouvaloff as Ambassador to England, and conferring upon him the Order of St. Visdimir in recognition of his public services. Schouvaloff will remain a member of the Council of the Empire.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES LONDON, Nov. 11.—A St. Petersburg correspondens says Prince Lobanoff will succeed Count Schouvaloff at London, and Prince Laboureff will succeed Prince Lobanoff at Corp.

GERMANY. THE CZAROWITZ'S VISIT.

bere before going to Berlin. These visits are in-terpreted as the first step on the part of Russia towards surmounting the estrangement between herself and the two central Empires of Europe.— —an estrangement dating from the conclusion of the preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, and of the preliminary Treaty of San Stelado, suculminating in the Austro-German understanding of Vienna. No obstacle will be found here to putting an end to this estrangement, but the result, whatever it may be, cannot affect the understanding between Germany and Austria-VISITING BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The French Ambassador.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The French Ambassador is visiting Biamarck at Varzin. No political importance is attached to the circumstance, as the invitation was given some time ago, but the visit was postponed until the present time in consequence of Biamarck's indisposition.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Beaconsfield's speech has created an excellent impression here.

THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

ONLY ONE SOLUTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. II.—There is error reason to fear that the reckless, dogred, and passive resistance which has hitherto baffled all the efforts of the British Ambassador to Turkey will so prolonged, and that the country will continue to aink gradually, as it has been doing the last twelve months, until some extantrephe produces a radical change in the situation.

THE TURKER BOSE.

By. Presentation, Nov. 11.—All the Resident papers have articles upon the latest steps take in Constantinople by the British Government and in certain circles an uncasy feeling is governed.

The Goles save England attempting to dependence, and at the upon the vital interests stween the two Power tent for the latter on Minor than in the depth Arms Vremera is of the ers are opposed to aggres part of England, and that as a catspaw. PAID

LONDON, NOV. 11.-A of Finance has paid \$3 tractors. Therefore th supply of provisions for BOSNIA AND HI

There is great agitati rovina, where the Mus make common cause. I LONDON, NOV. 11.-A

says it is announced from Midnat Pasha has indefin FOREIGN GRA

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The says: A decided impro is fairly forward in the sol

land, the commencer grain in an imperfectly The root crop is only e most serious ever encour generation of Scotch farm At Mark Lane Engli more freely offered, but t

edly small for this time o tion is somewhat impro vorable weather for the ty of provincial has been quite impraproportion of the grain of to millers. The few fir with changed hands on ferior parcels were qu ports of foreign wheat fair, but not excessive. SLIGHT REVIV

taken place. Speculat dence was somewhat the visible supply in ever, have been upheld force sales. On the wi a retail consumptive d fied at previous prices.

The sale of English checked by liberal imp German bariey. Maize slightly easier, despit absence of arrivals. The

call have been large. "W suspension, buyers holdin arrivals, and prices were quarter lower on the wee Business in wheat it limited, at about 2s per and barley easier. Sales of English wi quarters at 50s 5d per o quarters at 39, 8d per for the week ending Nov

dred weights wheat and

FRAN PHILIPPART'S Panis, Nov. 11 .- The

ers began yesterday, the under a guarantee of a coutside brokers, and in thousands of the cre offers have been lodged Abd el Kader, the fame at Damascus, aged 72 ye

BRIBERT AND LONDON, Nov. 11.—A that Silvestre, an offici tou-Broglie Ministry, cluse for the Chamber tague, ex-Sub-Prefeet.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The disappointed in Beacons of its omissions. In

LONDON, Nov. 11:-A Varsin, says the post dington may have n SOUTH

LONDON, Nov. 11.-Oct. 29, state there ba Peruvian Ministry, but RIO JANBRIO, Nov. Cears and Parabibs,

from the drought which

VALPARATIO, Oct. disputes have arisen l Peruvians at Tacna. oring to capture lqui the inhabitants to ext Ope bundred and tw the Peruvian fron-cla

MEX CITY OF MEXICO, NO tion was settled on the when, at the election o of both Houses, the A fore be no change in

A hank has been es order to develop the m Numbers of California A rich gold mine and The yellow-fever ha

MOLI LONDON, Nov. 11 ports the cattle-plague

Abedal Dimai who arrived here last line steamship Brooks ance to-day, hanging Railway depot and e from everyone. Nines ors from the British as ors from the British at of means to othery the were sent here, the agent named Odell, London, who represe of the Dominion G them to Beaconstield's them to Beaconsteld's dian Eldorado, and future swaited them bere, gave them brea the day, and a bed for

EIGN.

Comments on eld's Recent

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PPRESSED.

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OFF DECORATED.
Nov. 11.—An autograph letblished, accepting the resighouvaloff as Ambassador to
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ROWITZ'S VISIT.

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in the Caucasus.

AND RUSSIA.

BRITAIN.

hina.

says it is announced from Constantinople that Midnat Pashs has indefinitly withdrawn his ressed Shipments of d Silks from

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

Nov. 11.—The Mark Lane Express says: A decided improvement in the weather the past week facilitated wheat-sowing, which is fairly forward in the southern and some midland, the commencement of snow and night-frosts have necessitated the reaping of much grain in an imperfectly-ripened condition. The root crop is only expected to be half the average yield. It is stated the prospect is the most serious ever encountered by the present generation of Scotch farmers. Irish reports are less unfavorable, the weather having been very

ient for the latter on the confines of Asia Minor than in the depth of Central Asia. The

Aced Vremere is of the opinion that the Powers are opposed to aggressive measures on the part of England, and that none of them will set

LONDON, Nov. 11 .- A Constantinople corre-

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

pring prevent Austria from reducing the

WITHDRAWN. LONDON, Nov. 11 .- A Vienna correspondent

more freely offered, but the supply is undoubt-edly small for this time of the year. The condition is somewhat improved, owing to more favorable weather for thrashing. At the majorihas been quite impracticable, as a large proportion of the grain offered has been useless with changed hands on former terms, while inferior parcels were quite neglected. The imfair, but not excessive. There was a

SLIGHT REVIVAL IN BUSINESS taken place. Speculators held aloof, and confidence was somewhat shaken by an increase of ever, have been upheld by the rise in prices in New York, and there has been no disposition to force sales. On the whole, there has been only retall consumptive demand, which was satis-

fied at previous prices.

The sale of English malting barley was checked by liberal imports of French and German barley. Maize neglected and prices slightly easier, despite the comparative absence of arrivals. The arrivals at ports of suspension, buyers holding off pending further arrivals, and prices were fully a shifling per

mand at about 3d per quarter decline.

Business in wheat for shipment was very limited, at about 2s per quarter decline. Maize

Sales of English wheat last week, 26,552 quarters at 50s 5d per quarter, against 52,867 quarters at 39, 8d per quarter same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Nov. 1 were 1,085,766 bun-dred weights wheat and 270,696 hundred weights

FRANCE.

PHILIPPART'S OPERATIONS. Panis, Nov. 11 .- The settlement between the Banque Europienne, which has accepted all of Philippart's operations, and the outside brokers began yesterday, the necessary money having been obtained from the Credit Hyonnaia under a guarantee of a syndicate formed among outside brokers, and in pledge of which some thousands of the credit-mobilier and tramway offers have been lodged with that institution.

Abd el Kader, the famous Algerine Chief, died at Damascus, aged 72 years.

BRIBBRT AND CORRUPTION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Paris dispatch reports that Silvestre, an official candidate of the Fourtou-Broglie Ministry, in the election at Van-cluse for the Chamber of Deputies, and Mon-tague, ex-Sub-Prefeet, have been sentenced to five months' imprisonment each for bribery and

DISAPPOINTED. Paris, Nov. 11.—The press here is mostly disappointed in Beaconsfield's speech on account of its omissions. 'In diplomatic circles the speech occasioned neither surprise nor disap-

PERHAPS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Berlin correspondent, discussing the French Ambassador's visit to Varsin, says the possible resignation of Wad-dington may have necessitated a fresh under-standing between France and Germany.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.-Telegrams from Lima Oct. 29, state there has been a change in the Peruvian Ministry, but the telegrams make no mention of any popular disturbances. RATN.

RIO JANERIO, Nov. 11.-Rain has fallen in Cears and Parabiba, relieving those provinces from the drought which had so long prevailed. VALPARAISO, Oct. 17.—It is reported the

disputes have arisen between the Bolivians and Peruvisus at Tacua. The Chilians are endeav-oring to capture Iquique and Arica by reducing he inhabitants to extremetles.

PRISONERS ARRIVED.

One hundred and twenty-eight prisoners from
the Peruvian fron-clad Huascar have arrived

MEXICO.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 9.-The Cabinet ques tion was settled on the Sist ult. in Congress when, at the election of the presiding officers of both flouses, the Administration candidates received decisive majorities. There will therefore be no change in the Cabinet, and the crisis

A bank has been established in this city in order to develop the mines of the Sierra Mojada Numbers of Californians are going to the mines. A rich gold mine and a quicksliver mine have been discovered in Oaxecs.
The yellow-fever has disappeared at Tampico

MOLDAVIA.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Bucharest dispatch re-ports the cattle-plague spreading in Moldavia.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—Twenty-one emigrants who arrived here last Friday, per the Dominion line steamship Brooklyn, were seeking assistlive steamship Brooklyn, were seeking assistance to-day, hanging about the Bonaventure Railway depot and enlisting much sympathy from everyone. Nineteen of them are pensioners from the British army, and all are destitute of means to convey them further west. They were sent here, they say, by an emigrant agent named Odell, of No. 12 Eden Qusy, London, who represented himself as an agent of the Dominion Government, and referred them to Beaconsteld's description of the Canadian Eldorado, and told them that a brilliant inture awaited them. Mr. Dely, the agent here, gave them bread and cheese enough for the day, and a bed for the night. What they are to do no one can tell. They bitterly berste the sharp individual who induced them to come here.

of Montreal, has taken his departure for St. England attempting to violate the Turkish in-dependence, and at the same time to infringe Paul, Minn., where he intends residing permaupon the vital interests of Russia, a collision between the two Powers would be more conven-

Collingwood, Nov. 11.—Arrived, schoole

City of Chicago, from Chicago.

Social Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PETROLEA, Ont., Nov. 11.—This evening, about 6 o'clock, the foundation of the agitator of ithe Home Oil Works gave away, precipitating it to the ground. The agritator contained about 14,000 barrels of refloed oil, which the workmen had just finished treating. The loss to the com-pany will not be less than \$5,000.

INDIANS.

LONDON, NOV. II.—A Constantinopie correspondent telegraphs that the Minister of of Pinance has paid \$350,000 to the army contractors. Therefore there is no fear of the supply of provisions for the soldiers running CROOK "NO TELL LIE."

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Nov. 9, VIA LANE
CITY, Col., Nov. 10.—Gen. Adams, member of
the Peace Commission, has just arrived. Col.
Hatch is expected to-morrow. The Commission There is great agitation in Bosnis and Herze-gorina, where the Mussulmans and Christians make common cause. Fears of a rising in the will be ready to take testimony on the 12th instant. If the Utes had been consulted on their choice, they would have selected Gen. Crook from the military. Shavinaw, a Chief, says: "Crook have now map to fight Indians. He no tell lie. We like him. This is the universal sentiment among the Utes. The result of the Commission it is idle to conjecture. A month will not see the end of its labors. A majority of the White River Utes are camped about seventy miles from hers. They are afraid to accept the invitation of Secretary Schurz and the assurance of Chief Oursy to come.

> A BLOODY FIGHT. EL Paso, Tex., Nov. 11.—A desperate fight cook place yesterday at Candelaria Mountain, fifty miles south of here, in the State of Chihu hua, Mexico, between a large band of Indians, about 200, and a party of fifty men from Cariza, N. M., thirty-two of whom were killed and eighteen escaped, wounded. The Indians were the same party that Maj. Morrow was after. They came from the Florida Mountains by Geosman's Lake to the Candelaria Mountains, where the party after them was ambushed by the Indians behind rocks. The fight lasted all day.

FRAUDS.

Discovery of Extensive Frauds on the Rev-enue in New York—The Stock of an Im-porting House Seized.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- What is supposed to be an extensive series of frauds on the revenue has just, it is claimed, been brought to large importing firm on Barclay street. The latitude allowed by the United States laws in regard to the importation of articles intended for sacerdotal use free of duty afforded the alleged opportunity for the carrying out of part alleged opportunity for the carrying out of part of the operations alluded to. It is said that the fine for the alleged frauds, if imposed, would amount to upward of \$200,000.

The result of the Government's investigation of the present case has tended to show alleged frauds of three classes,—forgery, undervaluation, and wrong classification,—and of no less than eight different kinds:

1. Altering and forging of priests' oaths.
2. The passage of goods free of duty on forged oaths.

oaths.

3. The passing of church statusry, manufactured of mineral substances, as works of art.

4. The wrong classification of silk goods.

5. Passing books free of duty under the law allowing books prieted and published over twenty years to be counted.

6. Church oroaments passing as church regalls.

galia.

7. Passing of gold crosses as jewelry.

8. This alleged fraud consisted of a firm giving goods out of their stock when they should have imported the articles as the law directs.

In frauda on statuary alone it is stated that the Government lost \$12,000. It is estimated that the Government has lost by these slieged frauds during the last five years \$100,000 and altogether not less than \$500,000.

A CITY ENJOINED.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Mayor and City

Council were served with a notice to-night to the effect that the city would be enjoined from the payment of the water-power bonds, amoun ing to \$05,000. This action will probably lead to more litigation. The matter has been in court for some years, but a compromise had been recently effected.

THANKSGIVING. Aperial Disputch to The Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 11.—The Governor appoints the 27th of November for thanksgiving.

DRUNKENNESS. drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

BUSINESS NOTICES. Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritia, names, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beversage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a flesh and bleod and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Aread's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

National Taste Clearly Defined. The sale of Atkinson's White Rose exceeds that of any other perfume, and, constantly increasing, can hardly fall short of a quarter of a million pot-

No other Company is the World has produced an automatic or no-tension sewing-machine or anything approaching it in value or real merit. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., New York. 200 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Gale & Biccki, Druggists, 85 South Clark street, are selling the best imported artificial eyes at \$10 each.

ST. JACOBS OIL. St Jacobs Oil The Great German Remedy.

Allentown, Pa.—From personal experience I have the agreeable opportunity of adding my favorable testimony to the extensively indorsed St. Jacobs Oil. My wife had been suffering for yoars with Rheumatism and endured great pain. She used numerous liminents but none gave her the much wished-for relief. Some months ago I purchased a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and the result achieved by its use justifies me in recommending it to all similarly suffering. The first application worked wonders and the further timely use of the Oil prevented areturn of the former excruciating pain I would advise everybody in need of a good liminent for lineumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar painful diseases to use the St. Jacobs Oil, and they will be convinced that too much cannot be said in praise of this ramedy.

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That I am selling Watches and Jewelry cheaper than any other House in this city the reason of it is, I am going to make a change in my business Jan I, next, and am determined to reduce my stock regardless

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, 141 State-st ARMALINE.

Writer's Cramp ARMALINE!

WHISKIES.

A NEW COMPOUND

F Put up in Quart size Bottles for Family use. Sold Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

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WHISKIES

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WEST END Madison & Peoria-sts.

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UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

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PIANO. UPRIGHT and SQUARE. REBEL FORTS.

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Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. These Planes embrace all the improvements known in the art of Planestree making. The material is the best that can be procured. They are made by the most experienced and skillful of workmen, and the KIMBALL PLANOS are in every feature worthy of the admiration they have earned from musical experts and the general public everywhere.

THE

It is gratifying to record the unprecedented success achieved by these Organs; relying solely on their intrinsic merits, they have sequired an enviable reputation and wide-spread popularity. Their matchless beauty and finish, purity of voicing, prompt speech, extreme delicacy, and quickness of touch, rich, full, and truly organ-like tone, have won the most flattering encominums and elicited the enthusiastic admiration of all who have seen and heard them. Unsolicited testimonials are constantly received expressing unqualified satisfaction.

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THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Wash ington Mean Time, Nov. 11, 1879.



winds, and nearly stationary temperature. for the Lower Lake region, threatening weather and rain, a slight fall in temperature, winds, and a slight rise, followed by failing barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, threatening weather and rain, falling barometer, a slight temperature, and variable winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, heavy rains, followed by weather, variable winds, shifting to west and northwest, falling followed by rising barometers.

light changes in temperature. Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Milwaukee, Sec. 1, Grand Haven, and Sec. 3.

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the the MEALS FRESH WOUNDS—CURES SEVEREST PAIN.

A many many of the Primoses in a transfer of hot water, tweethead, if prepared, taxen at bedding, will quicken the breed, warm the system, and

BREAK UP CHILLS 300 COLDS

Tyr Sidkness as the Stremen, France or fee Birkness, Indiquestion, and Colo, it will
invariably give realled, and it is particularly recommended the SEREFARM TOO.

As a mild edinalent, it will be found a good substitute for wise or quivils. It will

Chills and Fever, Summer Compilated, Borrow, Cristings, or any DistreIn the Side, Mach, Strement, or Borrow, Cristings, or any DistreIn the Side, Santa, Strement, or Borrow, containing Challenger.

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heap on one-third cash down; in thierest, 10 years or more E. P. BiLVA, Agent, Room 3, 04 Washington-st. FOR SALE. Those elegant residences on Thirty-fith-st., corner of South Park-st., at head of Grand-boalevard; fractions in every respect. Call at west house and a party will show them. Examine and make an offer, for the owner is bound to sell.

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TIES To any party withing to certain in the City or to certain in the City of the County Newspapers — North Mann, or West, yellisments and cally Lowest Prices. Call of a certain certai

ADVERTISING,

#### WELCOME.

tinued from the Third Page.) tt and served in the regular army and ico was the sort of officers all were anxious se in command. I had great curiosity to what sort of a man Capt. Grant of the list army would prove to be, and I began look around in the crowd to find him, supng, of course, he would be in spink and soan regimentals and regulation hat and "all sort of thing." I did see several officers hat sort and style, but none of them wore insignis of a Colonel.

mally I said to a little weazened-faced, but tht-syed, private: "My friend, will you show your Colonel."

soking around deliberately, he said: "I t see the little cuas my where about here now."

"How will I know him when I meet mim,"
said L

"Know the little cuss? See here, stranger,"
said be, taking me by the lappel of my coat
and speaking in a sort of humorous and confidential tone. "Just you look around in this
crowd of crazily-excited pstriots until you see a
plainly-dressed, unpretending little chap, with
a cigar in his mouth, who is making less fuss than
any of us—THAT'S HIM—that you will find is the
little cuss you are looking for."
I looked sround until I saw the "little cuss"
and said "that is him."

"He was making less fuss than any of us."
The regiment remained here several hours,
and I noticed that all the time Grant, though in
command of the expedition, made "less fuss
han any of us."
Only two of the companies were armed, and
hey were sant out to the relief of the Sixteenth
rith some cannon and volunteers from this

ing the day Grant received orders to camp this city,—"in the enemy's country,"— iri. As soon as the men were in camp iter of the day reported to Grant that he o weapons to even arm the camp guards. Grant: "Send some of the men out in the brush and let them cut some bick-

very deadly weapons, Colonel, in the s country," said the officer. d as the Rebels have got," was the lahe men actually stood guard with those hick-

med companies.
ident was and is characteristic of U. is incident was and is characteristic of Urrant. He has always obeyed orders, withany "fusa," or bother, or expostulations,
his characteristic incident was in strong conto the "fuss and feathers" of another
office of an Illinois regiment that rendezted here. This Colonel received orders to
mp opposit this city—immediately. For
days this Colonel neglected to cross the
rand encamp opposit this city, as he was
red to do. He spluttered around and sent
rrams in all directions. His regiment was
armed and equipped, but the fixed ammuindid not fit the guns, and this Colonel
du not and did not cross the river until every
if had been "fixed" to his satisfaction,
its Colonel still thinks he is "a higer man
old Grant."

y equipped.
y I asked the late Newton Flagg, then
Quartermaster here, and who had just
up the equipment of Grant's regiment,
ort of a man is Col. Grant, anyhow?" hat sort of a man is Co. Charles fuss He can do more military work with less fuss n any man I ever met," replied Capt. Flags. K. K. Jones.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. The list given below includes the names of all who have reported to the Secretary of the Army of the Tennesses and received members' tickets to Haverly's Theatre. It does not include, however, the names of the distinguished guesse who have received invitations, nor those of the Local Executive Committee. The members of the Society will, as far as possible, occurred the assesses but owing to the large numbers. or to the Society win, as lar as possible, oc-cupy the parquet, but, owing to the large num-ber to be present, the Local Committee will be eated in the family circle.

In addition to the following, many have sent

in notices that they would attend, but have not as yet reported. In order to get scats at the theatre, members whose names do not appear below will have to apply to the Local Secretary, Capt. J. T. McAuley, at the Palmer House, this

Following is the list referred to: Capt. A. T. Andrews, Chicago, Gen. William W. Belknap, Keokuk, Gen. M. M. Bane, Selt Lake City. Lieut. A. C. Blizzard, Malcom, Ia. col. G. E. Beryani, Madison, Wis.
Capt. J. Barber, Cheveland.
Maj. J. B. Beil, Chicago.
Catl. E. L. Bator, Red Wing, Minn.
Capt. G. A. Busse, Chicago.
Catl. C. Cadie, Montevarilo, Ala.
Col. Cadie, Montevarilo, Ala.
Col. John Connell, Burlington, Ia.
Gen. W. T. Clark Washington.
Cant. E. M. Collender, St. Louis.
Lieut. Col. S. D. Carpenter, Ottunwa, Ia.
Capt. George W. Colby, Selma, Ala.
Copt. G. C. Cadie, Montevarilo, Ala.
Copt. G. C. Cadie, Montevarilo, Ala.
Copt. G. C. Cadie, Montevarilo, Ala.
Copt. G. C. Darsh, Grand Explida,
Maj. E. C. Daves, Cincinnati,
Col. W. Bavis, New Albany, Ind.
Col. J. H. Elliott, Frinceton, III.
Col. J. H. Elliott, Frinceton, III.
Col. J. F. Catlet, Englewood, III.
Gen. Samuel Fallows, Chicago.
Maj. Partick Flynn, Rockford.
Surgeon W. H. Gibbon, Chariton, Ia.
Cant. Clark Gray, Frinceton, Ia.
Cant. Clark Gray, Frinceton, Ia.
Maj. John Hayes, Red Oak, Is.
Lieut. Col. C. B. Bissaile, Grand Rapids.
Lieut. A. J. Haeding, Chicago.
Gen. Charles Hamilton.
Gen. Charles Hamilton.
Gen. Charles Hamilton.
Gen. John Hayes, Red Oak, Is.
Lieut. Col. C. B. Grand Rapids.
Lieut. A. J. Haeding, Chicago.
Gen. Charles Hamilton.
Gen. John McArthur, Chicago.
Lieut. A. J. Haeding, Chicago.
Capt. N. I. Lutz, Chicago.
M. D. Leggett, Cleveland.
Maj. C. L. W. Manning, Chicago.
Capt. N. I. Lutz, Chicago.
Gen. John McArthur, Chic

Col. W. E. Waippes,
Col. Rufus Ingalls,
Sergt. Robert Murry,
Capt. J. W. Riley,
Gen. H. Hilliard,
Brig. -Gen. I. N. Recce,
Col. E. D. Swain,
Maj. J. H. Freeman,
Lieut. -Col. W. C. Weenn
Lieut. -Col. W. C. Weenn
Lieut. -Col. W. Thompse
Maj. S. W. Scott,
Maj. E. P. Tobey,
Hon. R. W. Ricaby,
Hon. T. B. Needles,
Hon. J. P. Rook,
J. P. Slade,
William H. Bradley,
Hon. Thomas Hoyne,
Gen. J. T. Quimby,
S. H. Kerfoot,
Hon. Elliott Anthony,
T. F. Essail. Gen. C. W. Pavy,
-Col. E. B. Knoz, Palmer, J. R. Davis, William Ald on. William Aldrich, lon. J. E. Harvey, Ion. Hiram Barber, Jr., ien. Chas. T. Hamilton, L. F. C. Klokke,

THE RAILROADS. The railroads centering in this city expect to do the largest passenger-business to-day that they have ever done. All have made ample preparations to be able to accommodate all the people along their reads that wish to come here and witness the Grant reception. The here and witness the Grant reception. The trains on the various lines that came in during yesterday were crowded to suffocation, but the bulk of the strangers will come in this morning and during the day. Dispatches were received at the various railroad offices that the trains leaving St. Louis, Cairo, Detroit, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other leading Western cities, which left last assening took out immense crowds, and some of

evening, took out immense crowds, and some of the trains had to be made up in sections. The Chicago & Alton Railroad brings in

The Chicago & Alton Railroad brings in people on its regular trains at one and one-fifth fare for the round trip. The rate from St. Louis is but \$9, which is just one-half the regular rate. But, bosides, a special train will leave Washington, ill., at 5 clock this morning, on which the rates are about one fare for the round trip. This train will arrive here at 11:20 a. m. Another special train, on which the rates will be equally low, leaves Bloomington, ill., at 6 a. m., and will arrive here at 11 a. m.

The Illinois Central will charge about halfrates, and less from some points. From Calro the fare for the round trip has been made \$8, which is one-third less than half-rate, and from St. Louis only \$9 is charged for the round trio, which is just half-rate. Special trains will be run from all points on this road during the day.

The Chicago & Northwestern is selling tickets from all stations on its line, except stations in lows, at one and one-fifth fare for the round-trip, and from fows stations at one fare and one-third for the round-trip. A special trains will ber will leave Milwankee early this morning.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quíncy makes one general excursion rate at one and one-fifth fare for the round-trip from all stations on its line. No special trains will be run on this road, the regular trains being deemed sufficiently able to take care of all the business that can possibly offer.

The Michigan Central has made special rates

take care of all the business that can possibly offer.

The Michigan Central has made special rates from all stations, averaging about 1 cent per mile. A special train from Jackson arrived last evening at 5 o'clock, having on board 582 passengers. The trains arriving by the Michigan Central this morning are expected to bring in about 1,200 passengers. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has made the same reduction as the Michigan Central, and expects to bring in a multitude of people.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago has reduced the rate from all points on its line to one cent per mile. Three large special trains loaded with people came in last evening, and to-day as many specials as are needed to bring in the people will be run. This road expects to bring in to-day about 5,000 passengers.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific charges one and one-fifth fare for the round trip from all stations, and expects to do an immense business.

The Chicago & Pacific expects to bring in

an stations, and expects to bring in ness.

The Chicago & Pacific expects to bring in nearly all the people living along its line,—about 800 in number,—and charges one and one-fifth for the round trip.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis and Chicago & Eastern are also prepared to bring in the people along their lines at one and one-fifth fare for the round-trip.

BADGES. The badges for the Citizens' Committees were delivered yesterday afternoon. That intended for the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is very beautiful. It is ten inches long, and composed of three colored pieces of satin,—red, white, and blue,—with pendant gold fringe. On the top piece is a skeleton shield of gold, with "U. S. G." in the centre, worked in bullion. On the second piece centre, worked in bullion. On the second piece, "Chairman Executive Committee," also in bullion; and on the third piece, "Chicago, 1879," in silver letters. Those for the other members of the Committee are similar in design, including the "U. S. G.," but the other lettering is printed in gold.

The badge of the Invitation Committee is of one piece of rose-colored ribbon, and has printed on it "Welcome."

Those of the other committees are similar, differing only in color, and the colors are as follows:

Procession—Cream; Address, pes blue, with gold border; Transportation, blue, with claret border; Finance, gold; Salute, blue; Decoration of Shipping, blue, with pink border; Decorations, pink, with 'maroon border; Reception, white, with blue lettering. The Chairmen are distinguished by a gold tassel, the members' badges having fringe.

The work of decorating the inside of the Palmer House went on apace yesterday, since there was nothing to interfere with it. The hallways on the parlor floor, whence access is had also to the banquet-hall and club-room, in the latter of which the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is to convene this moraing, are full of evergreens and flags, but the finishing touches are yet to be given. At least fifty girls and men were hard at work yesterday, and so much in the way of ornamentation is contemplated that it will be noon to-day before the hallways and parlors are as it is proposed to make them. The decorators were employed nearly all of last night in order to complete the adornment of the clubroom. The rotunds is a mass of flags,—those of all pations being represented,—but additions in the way of evergreens and shields will be made early this morning. The work is being pushed as ranidly as possible, so as to have everything in place by the time Gen. Grant reaches the hotel, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Considerable progress has been made in the dining-room, where the banquet is to take place. The musicatand, outside on the office-roof, is constructed, and was being decorated yesterday. No meals will be served in the room after dimer to-day, and, by working all of to-night, it is expected that the work will be finished by 2 clock to-morrow. Ontside work cos the canopy and the decorations on State street, the latter made under the direction of the Cliticans' Committee, was interfered with by the rain, which caused a general notding back on the roat of those who live or have stores on the route of the procession. But when the threats ceased, as they did along in the afternoon, flags and evergreens began to make their appearance, and many buildings were ornamented. The threatening aspect overhead, however, deterred a great many, who preferred taking no risks, and put off until this morning what they propose doing. Among the more claborately decorated outlings already completed, or in a partial state of completi

Thereupon the crowd set up a guffaw. Gen. Grant?" said an old soldier who we Gen. Grant?" and an old soldier who was first over the dirt breastworks at Vicksburg on that memorable Fourth of July; "why, I know Grant, but that's not him."

Another said it was an advertisement of a new liver-pad fellow.

Another said it looked like one of the James boys after being run out of the bush in Missouri.

boys after being run out of the bush in Missouri.

Then a sign-psinter stepped out in the middle of the street and explained. Said he: "That's my job, and did the best I could with the money and material furnished me. I was given a New York Ledger cut ot Grant, printed fifteen years ago, three yards of muslin, and a marking-pot. I was to nave \$2 for the job. Gentlemen, I pray you to be generous in your criticism."

And the people were generous. They forgare the sign-painter and also the Post-Office rang for thus flaunting in the faces of to-day's assembled thousands the worst caricature ever made of Gen. U. S. Grant.

The TRIBUNE, however, is not as easily mollified as the crowd. The portrait is a horrible caricature, and it is to be hoped that nobody, will call the General's attention to it as he passes under it this afternoon. It is true that that of Lincoln is somewhat worse, but that don't take off the curse of the fact that the thing which purports to represent Gen. Grant

that don't take off the curse of the fact that the thing which purports to represent Gen. Grant is really a very fair likeness of Dennis Kearney. It would be desirable, with all due sympathy with the sign-painter and his family, if somebody would quietly remove him from the face of the earth by shooting or other means. The paner will cheerfully bear all the expenses of a Coroner's inquest, the funeral, and the Police Court examination.

Among the various displays of welcome to Gen. Grant in Chicago to-day will be seen a strikingly significant one at the South Side Young' Ladies' Christian Temperance Union rooms, No. 773 Michigan avenue, nearly opposit the residence of the General's son, Col. Fred Grant. In large letters, "Welcome to Gen. Grant," and painted on the same canvass is a wine-glass turned upside down.

THE FLEET AND THE BOOM. The vanguard of the fleet from below that has been detained so long by storms and head-winds arrived in port yesterday (just in time for the boom), the schooner Annie M. Peterson, being the first to reach the harbor, and during the day the steam-barge O. J. Hale and consorts Quayle and Alvah Bradley, and the schooners C. C. Butts, Marian W. Page, S. H. Foster, H. A. Kent, and Maria Martin came in, all coa laden. The last-camed craft made a speedy

laden. The last-camed craft made a speedy passage, and gave evidence of the stormy weather she experienced in the shape of a fished foregaft. Other vessels were expected last evening from Buff-lo and other ports on Lake Eric, which, with a goodly fleet of hookers in port, will serve to make things lively in the harbor and add greatly to the big Grant boom to-day, for all the craft in port will display their colors in honor of the distinguished soldier and citizen.

Capt. John Prindiville notified all the tugmen yesterday to blow their whistles when the second salute was fred. The now famous whistle lately taken off the O. B. Green has been temporarily replaced, so that nothing can rival her in making as big a demonstration in honor of Gen. Grant as is possible for any noisy thing to do, cannon not excepted. The fifty-three tugs in the port will display colors from their bows and sterns, and most of them will probably be decorated with small flags. Those tugs that can be spared may steam out on the lake to a point opposit Park Row, and join in the jublice.

It is quite likely that most of the vessel men It is quite likely that most of the vessel men in port will devote the last half of to-day in booming, and it is consequently as likely that not a great deal will be done in the way of business after noon.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK. There have been several changes in the program for the coming week since Monday, and the complete one, which will not be varied

from, is herewith presented: WEDNESDAY.

The General will arrive at Park row, on the lake front, at 1 o'clock, and immediately take a carriage and be driven to the head of the pro-

ession.

The column will march over the following The column will march over the following route:

North on Michigan avenue to Washington street, west to State, north to Lake, west to Clark, south to Washington, west to Franklin, south to Monroe, east to La Salle, north to Madison, east to Dearborn, south to Adams, west to Clark, south to Van Bæen, east to State, north to Madison, east to Wabash avenue, south to Jackson, where parade will be dismissed and the line break up.

nue, south to Jackson, where parade will be dismissed and the line broak up.
When Gen, Grant reaches the Palmer House, at the corner of State and Monroe streets, he will leave his carriage, and meet in the rotunda the Citizens' Reception Committee of 500, headed by Mayor Harrison, who will deliver a brief address of welcome. This over, the General will take a position on the State street balcony and review the procession.

At half-past 6, the General will take dinner at his son's house, No. 781 Michigan svenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

In the evening there will be a reception at Haverly's Theatre, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The program includes martial music, a prayer by Dr. Thomas, the annual Society oration by Judge Gresbam, of Indianapolis, and addresses by Gov. Cullom, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Mayor Hairison, and the Hon. E. B. Washburne.

A reunion of all the soldiers and sailors of the late War, under the ausoices of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, will be held at McVicker's Theatre at 10 o'clock. Gen. Grant is expected to be present. Gens. Logan, Ogiesby, Col. Robert Ingersoll, the Hon. E. A. Storra, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting. Following is the program:

1. Bugie-call—Busic by Martial Band.
2. Welcome from each of the States and District of Columbia, represented by thirty-eight young ladies.

ladies.
3. Song by Glee Club.
4. Speech of welcome by Gen. John A. Logan.
5. Music by Martial Band.
6. Speech of the Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll.
7. Introduction of Gen. U. S. Grant.
8. Music by Glee Club.
9. Speech of the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby.
10. Music.

10. Music.

At noon the General will lunch with the Hon.

E. B. Washburne at his residence, corner of White and La Salle streets.

From 2 to 3 in the afternoon the General and Mrs. Grant will receive the members of the Army of the Tennessee and their wives and guests and ex-soldiers at the Palmer House.

In the evening the General will attend the banquet of the Army of the Tennessee at the Palmer House.

PRIDAY.

Reception of the Mexican Veterans at noon at

RECEPTION of the Mexican Veterans at noon at the house of Col. Fred Grant.

At night the General will be present at a reception tendered him by the Chicago Club.

BATURDAY. At 5:30 he will dine with a few friends at the At 5:30 he will thue will attend a reception at the evening he will attend a reception at the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer, corner of Dearborn avenue and Oak street.

SUNDAY.

The General will attend church in the morning,—which one is yet undecided,—and remain at his son's home the rest of the day.

MONDAY.

Reception of school children between 12 m. and 3 p. m. at the Exposition Building.

At 3:30 p. m., the General will witness the exhibition drill of the Fire-Insurance Patrol at their house on Monroe street, near La Salle.

In the evening he will attend the reception of the Calumet Club, corner of Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street.

TUESDAY.

The General will be present at McVicker's in the evening at the opera given by the Max Maretzek troupe, under the auspices of the Second Regiment.

UNION VETERANS.

A very large meeting of the Union Veteran Club was held last evening at the Grand Pacific, the Vice-President, Col. W. S. Seribner, in the chair. Over forty applications for membership were received and referred to the Committee on Membership. The constitutional provision that such applications must be presented at one and passed upon at the next regular meeting caused some difficulty, but this was finally overcome by deciding that the new applicants abould turn out as members with the Club, the question of full membership being reserved.

Gen. A. C. Fuller, of Betvidere, was introduced, and received with continued applicants. He excused himself from making a long speech, on the ground that this was a business meeting. But he desired to say that of all the honors which had been imposed upon him, some had stirred him more than this of being called upon to say a few words to the boys. Somewhere, scattered over many States, he had over 18,000 children,—men who had burne commissions fesued by him. He thought this a good-sized family, exceeding even that of Brigham Young. From the bottom of his heart he thanked the UNION VETERANS.

old veterans for the compliment they had paid him, and he bade them good-night.

On motion of a comrade in the rear of the room, enthusiastically seconded by about fifty voices, Gen. Fuller was declared an honorary member of the Club, and the Secretary was instructed to prepare the necessary papers for putting him through in legal form.

The President announced that Comrade W. H. Flint was appointed Color-Sergeant. Comrades J. G. Smith, Archibald McLeod, A. H. Mynell, B. S. Cieaves, William Creed, E. J. Rook, Robert Law, and John A. Rolf were appointed Corporals, to report for duty as Color Guards.

The following general order was read:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CHIGAGO, NOV. 11.—Col. W. S. Scribner, Commanding Veteran Organizations—Siz: You will more your com-

Nov. 11.—20s. W. S. Scribner, Commanding Veteran Organizations—Sim: You will move your command south on Michigan avenue to Park row,
forming on the left of the Society of the Army of
the Cumberland, south of Park row, near Twelfth
street. You will assemble in time to be in position
at 12 o'clock sharp.

The column will move promptly upon the arrival
of the train conveying Gen. Grant, at 1 p. m. On
account of the extreme length of the column, it is
desirable to march by platoon or company front.

The old headquarters flag of Gen. Thomas and the original colors of Gen. Grant's old regiment, the Twenty-first Illinois, were shown and called forth great enthusiasm. These flags will be carried in the procession to-day.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. An adjourned meeting of the members of the Army of the Potomec was held last evening in the Appellate Court room, Gen. Julius White presiding. Gen. White, as Chief Marshal, was empowered to appoint a sufficient number of sistant Marshals, and selected Col. Louis chaffner, Col. Ricaby, and Capt. S. F. Brown.

Schaffner, Col. Ricaby, and Capt. S. F. Brown. Capt. Singer, of the Ninth Army Corps, was appointed color-bearer.

Col. Ricaby, Maj. Southworth, Maj. John Lanigan, Maj. W. M. Taylor, Capt. S. F. Brown, Capt. J. W. Hawley, Capt. W. F. Sheffeld, Col. J. D. Adsir, and Maj. C. W. Deane were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Gen. Hooker.

It was unanimously resolved that the Society should call on Gen. Grant in a body Thursday arternoon. The regular meeting of the Society should call on Gen. Grant in a body Inursusy arternoon. The regular meeting of the Society will be held this evening in the Appellate Court room. All officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac will meet there at 9 o'clock this morning to prepare for the procession.

ARMY OF THE JAMES. A meeting of the Chicago ex-members of the Army of the James was held last evening at their headquarters, Parlor A of the Tremont House, Capt. W. L. Goodrich presiding. It was again stated that, owing to scarcity of numbers, and the fact that many of the members elonged to other organizations, the Society would not participate in to-day's procession, but that the headquarters would be kept open for the convenience of local and visiting members, and that a call would be made on Gen. Grant during his stay in the city. Capt. Goodrich furthermore stated that it was proposed to give a banquet among themselves at the Tremont Thursday evening, if possible, and that it was the earnest desire of the members of the Army of the James to organize a permanent Society before the present reunion was brought to a

lose.
While waiting for Gen. Mann, who had been appointed to ascertain when they could have an audience with Gen. Grant, the meeting took a recess, and the interim was devoted to preparing a roster and to a practical settlement of the financial issues involved in keeping open headquarters and providing for the proposed banonet.

onet.

On resuming business, after the recess, the Secretary, Col. Sampson, was chosen custodian of the funds collected and to be collected. On motion of Capt. Ells, it was decided to have the proposed banquet, provided twenty of the ex-members would signify their desires in favor of such an entertainment. Gen. Mann failing to turn up, the meeting adjourned.—or, rather, took a prolonged recess for the next two days, headquarters being kept open during that time.

THE HOTELS. The electrically-lighted grand exchange and rotunds of the Grand Pacific Hotel presented an animated scene last evening. There was no attempt at interior decoration, but there was a concourse of eminent soldiers and military men. There was the handsome Gen. Martin Beem; the brave Gen. Bed. Spooner, of Indiana, whose mpty sleeve tells its own story; Gen. N. Lee Curtis, Col. E. F. Leonard (Gov. Cuilom's Private Secretary), Col. J. D. Harvey, Gen. Green Raum, Col. J. C. Rie B. Raum, Col. J. C. Ricady, Col. Roberts, Capt. R. S. Tuthill, Maj. T. Benedles (Auditor of State), ex-State Treasurer Thomas S. Ridgway, A. M. Jones (Collector of Internal Revenue fo the Third Illinois District), Gen. John I. Rinaker of Carlinville, Col. E.W. Keyes (Postmas ker of Carlinville, Col. E.W. Keyes (Postmaster of Madison, Wis.), and Horace Rublee of Madison, Wis. The famous Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Gen. Frank M. Paimer, Gen. J. B. Leake, Col. Louis Schaffner, and many other distinguished men. There were not less than 1,000 persons in the rotunda during the evening and the events of the late War were discussed with a relish in many little knots. At about 11 o'clock about everybody had retired to rest in anticipation of the events which are to occur to-day.

o'clock about everybody had retired to rest in anticipation of the events which are to occur to-day.

The Grand Pacific Hotel last evening up to 10 o'clock sheltered 1,236 people, nearly all of whom were visitors to this city. The Sherman House had 586 guests, and the Tremont 525. The Commercial had corraled under its roofs in the neighborhood of 600, and the Palmer House had housed over 1,100, thus showing emphasically that there are many thousand strangers in the city. As an indication of how many visitors this city will have to-day and during the festivities of the week, the City of Pittsburg has already sent a delegation of over 500 veterans, and from the Town of Rock Island alone there had registered at the botels over 150 persons.

There was a rush for rooms at the Palmer House yesterday all day and night, many people being anxious to lodge as near the scene of the festivities as possible. The arrivals during the day numbered about 600, some 350 being obliged to content themselves with cots, with which some of the stores, club-rooms, and larger bed-rooms were filled. It was estimated, as closely as possible, that 1,200 people were housed at that one hotel last night, and they have room, at the oftside, for only 400 more.

The arrivals, in addition to those registered

were housed at that one hotel last night, and they have room, at the ofitside, for only 400 more.

The arrivals, in addition to those registered with the Secretary and given elsewhere, included United States Senators John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Bon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Maj.-Gen. Schofield, Gen. John Pope, Gen. J. A. Pottor, Gen. C. C. Auger, Cols. Bingham, Smith, and Gilman, Maj. W. M. Dunn, Jr., Capt. M. T. Ludington, and Col. F. de L. Carrington, U. S. A.: Judges E. L. Burton and J. M. Hedrick, of Ottumwa, ia., and John Shore, of lows; A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs, of the Ledger, Philadelphia; United States Marshal John B. Raymond, of Dakota; the Hons. A. Orendorf, Springfield, Ill., Lot S. Bayless, Yankton. William F. Vilas, Madison, Wis., and Amasa Cobb, of Lincoln, Neb.; Frank B. Clark, General Manarer of the West Wisconsin Railroad; Gen. W. S. Van Tassel, Cheyenne; Gen. M. D. Leggett. Cleveland; Gen. James G. Slack, Indianapolis; Gen. John B. Sanborn, St. Paul; Gen. George L. Fort, Lacon. Ind.; the Rev. Dr. J. B. Bowen, Bridgeton, N. J.; Gen. Thomas Kelly Smith, Philadelphia; Gen. John M. Thayer, Wyoming; A. Hickenlooper, Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Ohio; Alphouso Taft, of Cincinnati, ex-Attorney-General of the United States; Judge W. Q. Gresham, Indianapolis; Gens. George H. Chapman, George F. McGinnis, W. H. H. Terrell, and P. Pease, of Indianapolis.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train, arriving at 7:15 yesterday morning, brought a large number of people to the Grant "boom." The people from Sheidon, Emmetsburg, Charles City, and other points in Northern Iowa filled the trains far beyond the seating capacity at the Mississipp River, and two extra cars were put on through Wisconsin. One man, to have a change, said he was coming to the cattle show.

change, said he was coming to the cattle show.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

The Committee of the Army of the Tennessee who have in charge the receiving at the depots of prominent and distinguished guests missed it last evening by their failure to look after Gen. W. T. Sherman and his party. It was well known that he and other invited guests were to arrive by the Baitimore & Ohio Railroad last evening from Washington, yet there was no one at the depot to receive them. And the whole party had to pile themselves in a bus and were thus taken to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where apartments had been engaged and reserved for them. Gen. Sherman is eminently a good-natured gentleman, who laughed about the whole thing, and looked upon it as a hure joke. But it was a serious neglect nevertheless. Gen. Sherman is the head of the army of the United States, and as such is entitled to marked consideration. But that is not all. He is the President of the Army of the Tennesses, and he was its first Vice-President. With him were his aids, Gen. Poo and Col. Audenried. Miss Ellie Sherman, the General's daughter: Gen. J. H. Petter; Gen. N. Lee Curtis, President of the Army of the James; Gen. Green B.

Raum, Vice-President of the Army of the Tennessee; Miss Maud Raum; Admiral Stevens and daughter, and Dr. Duncan and Col. Smith. For this distinguished party there was not even a carriage in waiting, and not a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in sight. The party, upon their strival at the Grand Pacific, were taken in charge by Mr. J. B. Drake, and, by his marked attention, somewhat made up for the previous neglect. Gen. Serman retired to his room, being fatigued somewhat after his journey.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. All those desirous of participating in the turn-out of the Labor Legion are requested to at No. 330 Clark street at 11 e clock, sharp. The Society of the Army of the Cumberland will meet at the Grand Pacific at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon and march to the Palmer House, where, at 3:30, they will be received by Geo. Grant in a body.

Gen. Grant in a body.

The Local Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee request that at the reunion exercises at Haverly's Theatre on the evening of Nov. 13 the audience be present and take their seats as early as 7:30 o'clock. No tickets will be issued in excess of the seating capacity of the house. Guesta will approach the theatre from Wabash avenue by Monroe street, which will be kept open for that purpose. Tickets will be shown at the outer door and taken up at the second door. On the following evening at 7:30 o'clock the Society and its invited guests will assemble at the club-room in the Palmer House and march to the banquethall.

Acting Chairman of Committee.

JOHN T. MCAULEY, Secretary.

Chioago, Nov. 11.—Special Orders, No. 14:

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Special Orders, No. 14; The comrades of the G. A. R. will assemble in the armory of the First Regiment, on Jackson street, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 13, at halfpast 3.

They will march to the Palmer House, where they will be presented to Gen. Grant.

As each Post in succession approaches, our distinguished comrade the commander of the Department, will introduce the commander of the Post, who in turn will introduce the comrades. By command of

EDGAR D. SWAIN, Commander. CHARLES E. KOCH, A. A. G.

JANESVILLE GUARDS. The Janeaville Guards arrived in the city with their band at 6:15 o'clock last night, and were met at the Kinzie Street Depot by G Company, First Regiment, under command of Capt. Lindsay. The Guards number forty-four men, and are commanded by Capt. H. A. Smith, assisted by Second-Lieut. C. F. Glass. assisted by Second-Lieut. C. F. Glass. Their uniform is a steel-gray, similar to that of the First Regiment in cut and appearance, except that the trimmings are of buff instead of black, and they wear a gray shake with a white plume. Their muskets are breech-loaders, and their belts are white leather, with gold-plated mountings. They belong to the Wisconsin National Guard. The Guards were accompanied by their band, seventeen pleces, under the leadership of D. D. Bannett. They were marched under escort of Company G to the First Regiment Armory, where they stacked arms upon the lower drill-floor and marched to the Burdick House for supper. They were furnished blankets by Quartermaster Bangs, and were given the rooms of the brigade staff-officers for sleeping quarters for the night. In the evening Company G gave a full dress inspection, which was attended by the Janesville Guards and a goodly number of citizens, including ladies. The visitors will be given a place in the procession to-day.

THURSDAY'S REUNION. To the Editor of The Trouns.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Your reporter was incerror when he stated that the McVicker's Thea-

error when he stated that the McVicker's Theatre soldiers' reunion was confined to members of the Veteran Club. It is under the anspices of the Club, and is exclusively a soldiers' reunion. All are welcome who come authenticated as soldiers,—by badge of the Veteran Club, Grand Army, or other evidence of service' and all such are equally welcome with their ladies.

Please make this correction in your issue of to-morrow, and oblige. Respectfully,

Chairman Reception Committee Veteran Club.

NOTES. The various Committees of the Army of the Fennessee have everything in excellent shape, and their program will be carried out without

halt or mark time. While the Society of the Army of the Tennes-see is marching from the Palmer House to Haverly's to-night, Capt. Bogardus will discharge 500 rockets from his double-barreled shotgun. The special train which is to bring Gen, and Mrs. Grant to this city left for Galena at 10

o'clock yesterday morning. The Joint Reception Committees from Chicago will meet it at Aurora at 11:30 o'clock to-day. Seats at windows which command a good view of to-day's procession were in great de-mand yesterday, as high as \$50 being asked in one case, where, however, room enough to ac-commodate a family was needed.

The Citizens' Executive Committee held no meeting yesterday, nearly all the members being busy in winding up the business of their several committees to insure the successful carrying out of to-day's program. Col. Dayton, the Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennesse, opened his room on the first floor of the Paimer House yesterday, and did a land-office business for several hours. He will be there again at 8 o'clock this morning.

morning.

The following ex-Mayors of the city will ride in the procession: E. B. Williams, B. W. Raymond, Charles M. Gray, John C. Haines, John Wentworth, Julian S. Rumsey, Joseph Medill, Monroe Heath, Isaac Milliken, R. B. Mason, and H. D. Colvin.

The Committee on Salute wish to return thanks to the following for donations of powder: American Powder Company, Hazard Powder Company, Dupont, De Nemours & Co., Lafin & Rund Powder Company, and the Oriental Powder Company.

The members of the Chicago Margantile, Bat.

The members of the Chicago Mercantile Bat-tery met iast evening in the club-room of the Sherman House, with Lieut. F. D. Meacham in the chair and William G. Stevens acting as Secretary. There was no business transacted outside of appointing a committee to prepare for a reunion at a time and place to be decided upon hereafter.

upon hereafter.

The Banquet Committee of the Army of the Tennessee sold 139 tickets to members yesterday, and delivered in all about 225. Over 500 people have been assigned to seats. This is the largest showing for the first day in the history of the Society, and Warren Leland, the hotel man, who is in the city and has watched the preparations. says the banquet will be the finest ever given in the country.

the preparations. says the banquet will be the finest ever given in the country.

Among the gallant soldiers who represent the Capital City of Wisconsin here this week are Gen. George E. Bryant, Col. Tom Reynolds, Maj. Frank Oakley, and Col. Bob Monteith. "Old Abe," the War-Eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin Kegiment, will arrive at 7 o'clock this morning on the Northwestern, and be quartered at the Palmer House, under escort of Capt. Mark Smith, a one-legged veteran.

The Chicago Labor League held a meeting at No. 330 Clark street yesterday evening, at which they perfected arrangements for marching in to-day's procession. They expect to muster about 1,000 strong, and with banners which have been supplied by Messrs. John H. Haverly and John Hamlio, and a wreath presented to them by Mrs. Michael C. McDonald, they expect to present a fine appearance.

The city authorities very properly required the most absolute guaranty of safety before granting the permit for the erection of the large seating-stand on Michigan avonue, between Washington and Monroe streets, for the accommodation of persons who want to see the procession. The place for the structure, which is intended to comfortably accommodate 5,000 people, were first submitted to the City Engineer for his examination and approval before the Controller would issue the permit,—a precaution most necessary, as it insures such solidity of construction as will render an accident impossible.

ity of construction as will render an accident impossible.

The detail of police for the procession will be under the immediate charge of Superintendent O'Donnell with Maj. Heinzman as aid-de-camp. Capt. Simmonds will have command of one company of twenty-five men, and Lieut. Hayes of another: and besides these there will be twenty-five men on duty, six of whom will be mousted, to clear the street in advance of the procession, and six will act as accort for Gen. Grant's carriage, while the others will be variously consigned. Lieut. Burns will have command of the advance guard. Sergeants Bertram, Rehm, Darrow, and Miller will assist in the command of the men.

Two hundred gallant Hoosiers, known as the Indianapolis Veterans, will arrive at 7 o'clock this morning over the Pan Handle route, escorting Judge Gresham, who is to deliver the annual cration at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at Haverley's Theatre this evening. On arriving at the depot, they will march to the Paimer House, headed by the Indianapolis Light Infantey Drum Corps. After a committee has secorted Judge Gresham to his

epartments in the Palmer House, the "Vets" will resume their fine of march to the Grand where they are to make the

quarters during their stay in this city.

The following letter was mailed yesterday:
"HHADQUARTERS LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTER, SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENERSHE—H.O. Corbin, Secretary—DEAE SIR:
Your card of invitation to the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland is received. I am instructed by the Committee to express to you their thanks and regrets that they will not be able to attend. Your note addressed to the Society of the Army of the Tenessee will be laid before them at their business meeting on the 12th inst. Hoping that you are meeting with as warm hearts and willing hands to help you forward in the work as is this Committee, I am yours fraternall:

"J. T. MCAULEY, Secretary."

The Executive Committee of the Army of the

"J. T. McAuley, Secretary."

The Executive Committee of the Army of the Tennessee are overwhelmed with applications for seats at the banquet and at Haverly's. Exoflicers who had never joined the Society heretofore are coming in droves, and it will be difficult to accommodate them ail. Hundreds of citizens from all over the country have telegraphed or written for tickets to the theatre. Very few of them can, however, procure them. The Hon. Thomas Scott telegraphed yesterday for seats for himself and twenty distinguished Pennsylvanians, but the best that could be done for them was to put them in the top gallery,—the usual resort of bootblacks and newsbovs. As high as \$25, and even \$50, have been offered for tickets, but none are for sale.

Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard, who was appointed

for tickets, but none are for sale.

Mr. Gurdon 8. Hubbard, who was appointed by the Citizens' Executive Committee Marshal of the Old Settlers, and requested to select thirty-one of them to take part in the procession, has sent invitations to the following: John Mentworth, M. C. Stearns, H. G. Loomis, Johe Bates, S. B. Cobb, Jerome Beecher, Julian 8. Rumsey, Peter Page, John L. Wilson, William B. Snowhook, E. B. Talcott, Walter S. Kimball, George Rumsey, E. K. Rogers, Mahlon D. Ogden, Mark Beaubein, E. H. Haddook, J. Y. Scammon, John D. Caton, Matthew Lafilo, E. B. Williams, B. W. Raymond, John C. Haines, Isaac N. Arnold, J. K. Botsford, Grant Goodrich, James Couch, Anton Berg. James P. Root, the "voungest oldest," will act as clerk. All who do not receive their notices are requested to report to crive their notices are requested to report Mr. Hubbard, Room 31, Palmer House, a

o'clock this morning.

A correspondent asks when the street-cars will stop running to-day on streets to be occupied by the procession. Those on the South Side will run north of Van Buren as long as they can,—till about the time when the train with Gen. Grant arrives,—and then they will run up to Van Buren only. On the West Side the lines using Madison street will turn at State as long as the crowd will permit, after which time they will fall back to Madison and Market, where there will be a bridge to shift from track to track. If the opening of the Madison street bridge should interfere with this, then the transfer will be made at Canal street. Van Buren street cars will run to State as long as the crowd allows, and then fall back to Van Buren street and Fifth avenue. The other cars using the Randoloh street track will run to State as long as possible, and then drop back to the corner of Randolpn street and Fifth avenue. All will resume running full trips just as soon as possible, and there will be an abundance of cars to accommodate all. The North Side cars will run to Madison until it gets time for the procession to cross. Clark, when they will fall back to the bridge, resuming full trips as soon as possible.

A DENIAL

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 11.—Your correspondent authorized to state that the story relative to Gen. Grant's having been offered the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad is untrue, and that the General did not write from Sar Francisco that he would accept the office in the vent of his election thereto.

CONGRATULATORY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 11.—Gov. Croswell tele raphed the following congratulatory dispatch to Gen. Grant to-night: I share in the general pleasure which welcomes your return to your native land, and join with a grateful people in congratulating you on the favor with which you have been received during your recent trip around the world.

VISITORS. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Chicago & Alton will take into Chicago to-morrow merning in time for the reception seven regular and eighty cars. Ten cars go from here at 6 o'clock

The night express takes Gov. Cullom and party in a Directors' car, and is followed by Col. Tom Scott's special from St. Louis. Scott's special from St. Louis.

BURLINGTON, is., Nov. II.—Quite a large number of citizens went to Chicago to-day to attend the Grant ovation. The Orchard City Band, of Burlington, went this evening.

CINGINNATI, O., Nov. II.—About twenty-five or thirty officers and invited guests have gone to Chicago to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee and reception of Grant. Most of them went to-day. Among them are Gen. Hickenlooper, Col. L. M. Dayton, Gen. Force, and the Hon. Alphonse Taft.

\*\*Sectiol Disposito to The Tribusa\*\*

St. Paul., Minn., Nov. II.—Ex-Congressman William S. King, en route to welcome Grant to Chicago, was taken from the cars here this noon on an attachment of the District Court, issued because he neglected to respond to its subperna. He arranged the matter with the Judge, and took the night train.

\*\*Second Disposito to The Tribusa\*\*

DUBUQUE, Is., Nov. II.—A large delegation of Dubuquers, numbering 100 people, left this evening for Chicago to witness the Grant celebration, and they were strengthened by delegations from stations along the line of the Illinois Central and Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroads.

\*\*Special Disposito to The Tribusa\*\*

Special Disposito to The Tribusa\*\*

Madison, Wis., Nov. II.—Large numbers of veterans and admirers of Gen. Grant leave here on to-light's trains to attend the reception of Gen. Grant, leaving only enough officials present to trabact the necessary business. Up to 6 o'clock this evening 608 tickets had been sold from this city to Chicago.

\*\*Madison\*\*, Wis., Nov. II.—Large numbers of veterans and admirers of Gen. Grant leave here on to-light's trains to attend the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at Chicago to-morrow, and see "the Man on Horseback."

\*\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribusa\*\*

Indianational Dispatch to The Tribusa\*\*

Indi

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

BASE-BALL.

Secretary Spalding, of the Chicago Club, arrived home yesterday afternoon, but was not accompanied by the nine, whom he left in San Francisco enjoying themselves hugely, and so well pleased with the climate, the grub, and the small amount of work they have to do that they are in no hurry to leave the Pacific Coast, and will stay two or three weeks ionger. Every man in the Chicago team was in fine condition and playing good ball, though the infrequency of games, which occur not eftener than once or twice a week, is unfavorable to first-class play. Dalrymple, according to Spalding, is in better form than ever before since be began to play in the Chicago nine, and is doing stronger batting and better fielding work than he has done during the season hitherto. Anson is well and hearty, and will go through the winter and come out on the field next May with all his abilities unimpaired. In reply to a question as to whether it is true, as stated in some papers, that the Chicago shave been playing match games with the Cincinnati nine in San Francisco for a wager in the form of a stake, or purse, or the gate-receipts, Secretary Spalding stated emphatically and unequivocally that the report is false, and that the Chicago Club has played no game for a stake or purse, or for any consideration apart from the stipulated sum guaranteed in advance. The Club went to San Francisco on a certainty, and has nothing whatever to do with the gate-receipts. It is altogether probable that some pretense was made by the parties controlling the services of the two visiting clube of a wager or atake pending as the result of a game, this pretense-being resorted to in order to increase the attendance and swell the receipts; but that any money was played for or dependent on the result of any game is not true so far as the knowledge of the Chicago Club is concerned. It is against the spirit and principles of League Club management that money should in any manner be dependent on the result of any game is not true so far as the knowled

go forth as the "official utterance" of the Chi-

BILLIARDS. NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- The billiard ton ment under the rules of the champion game was commenced to-night in Tammany Hall. There was a large attendance, many of those present being ladies. The first game to-night was between Albert Garnier and Maurica Daly. The referee announced that the game to be played in this tournament was practically a new one. Extournament was practically a new one. Experts became so proficient at rail-nursing that, with a view of diminishing large runs and forcing exports to play more around the table, these rules were adopted. A line is drawn across each corner of the table and within the four triangles thus formed it is permitted to make only carom without sending one of the object balls outside of the triangle. There are eight players entered for the tournament, which will make it necessary to play twenty-eight games, exclusive of tiggmes. The games will consist of 300 pounts ach, and the prizes are the champion medal and \$2.000 in cash. The first prize is \$1.000 and a badge; the second, \$500; the third, \$250; the fourth, \$150; and the fifth, \$100.

The first game was won by Garnier in the thirty-ninth innum by a score of 300 to Daly's 239. Winner's average, 79-13, Garnier's highest run was 43; Daly's, 51.

The second game was between Jacob Schaefer and Eugene Carter, and was won by Schaefer in the fourteenth inning. Score, 300 to 240. Schaefer's largest run, 84; Carter's, 71.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—Haulan this evening sent a telegram to Referee Blakie expressing a willness to meet him and Courtney any day as as

pointed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Charles Court.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Charles Court.
ney sent the following dispatch to Refere
Blaikle this evening:
According to your suggestions, I will meet you
and Hanlan at any time you will name to make
articles for a race. Advise at as early a data as
possible.

CHARLES E. COUNTERT.

Blakie's explanation in regard to Hanlan's delay in the acceptance is entirely satisfactory to
Courtney, and he stands ready to sign the articles for a race as soon as they can be prepared.

STRIKES. Boston, Nov. 11.—The 'longshoremen's strike s virtually ended. The employers are making the concessions asked.

the concessions asked.

Columbus, O., Nov. 11.—Information reached this city to-night that the miners in the Strain-ville coal regions were not satisfied with \$1 per ton for mining, and 400 coal-diggers would strike to-morrow. The Straitsville mines are mostly worked by Columbus operators, and they have advanced the price of coal to \$3.50 per ton. Shipments of coal from Straitsville have fallen off 25 per cent during the past week.

PROBIA, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Hon. Washing ton Cockle is circulating a petition asking for his appointment as Postmaster of this city, and John S. Stevens, the present Postmaster, is getting up a counter petition to retain himself. Both have many friends, and the fight for the office waxes warm.

Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifries will preserve a lady's beauty by keeping the teeth healthful and beautiful, and giving to her laughter a charm. Remember the name. 25 cents. HOLMAN LIVER PAD.

# THE GOLDEN AGE.

Its Dawning is Seen in the Horizon; and the Night of Blinded Ignorance is Fading.

Life and Health Being the Natural Conditions, Disease and Untimely Death May Be Readily Averted.

The Human Stomach is the Seat of All Difficulty, and Every Disorder Traces-

Stop Dosing; Use Common Sense and Discard Medicine, Consider the Absorbing Power of the Human System, And the Equal Power of the Holman Liver and

Stomach Pad Over All Physical Troubles Arising as Above.

For It Surely and Imperceptibly Strengthens the Stomach, Regulates the Liver, Invigorates the System, and Adds Happiness to the Life.

IT is a certain cure for Fever and Ague, Billous Disorders, Liver Complaints, Intermittent Fever, Feriodical Headaches, Dyspeptia, Ague Cake, Dumb Ague, Jaundice, Neuraigh, Kidney Troubles, Fregular Action of the Heart, Rheumatism, Femala Weakness, Sick Headache, Sciatice, Pata in Side. Back, Stomach, Shoulders, and Muscles.

Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials. DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

Regular Pad-\$2; Incipient diseases of the Stomach and Liver. Regains Fast—32; Incipient disease of the Somes and Liver.

Special Past—32; Chronic Liver and Stomach Disorders, Maiaria, Billouaness, etc.

XXX Pad or Spicen Belt—35; Stemach, Liver, and Spicen, and is a sovereign remedy for all chronic troubles.

Infant Pad—41.50; Proventive and cure of Diphtheris, Scariet Fever, Maiaria, etc.

Medicinal Absorptive Body and Foot Plasters, So Cents.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Special attention given to country orders.

For fresh and genuine goods, address us or call at altherior of the following offices:

134 Madison-st., cor. Clark, Chicago, III. Booms 2 & 3 Singer Building, St. Louis, Mo.

BATES & HANLEY,

AMUSEMBNTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, THE GREAT AND ONLY KING
OF WIZARDS,

HERRMANN! The World's Greatest Prestidigitateur, aided by the beautiful Artiste, MLLE. ADDIE, and the famous LORELLAS, in a dazzing display of Mystic Wonders, Diablerie, and Illusion. Don't fail to witness this performance, which will be repeated on this and every evening this week only, and on the Grand Saturday Matines.

Next Week-Marcizek's new American Opera, SLEEPT HOLLOW. Tickets and Librettoe now on miss at the Theatre.

M'CORMICE HALL.

H. COLELL, Director. C. H. DITTMAN, Manager.

THREE CONCERTS ON LY!

Thursday and Friday Evenings, Nov. 13 and 14, National
Saturday, Nov. 15, debut in Chicago of

THE EMINENT PIANO VIRTUOSO

JOSEFFY
Insurural Concert Thursday Kyening, Nov. 13, with
the CHICAGO ORCHESTRA, Mr. A. Rosenbeaker,
Director.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. New York Criterion Comedy Company
In the Brilliantly Successful Parcical Comedy, edupted
from the German of R. Benedix by F. F. Mackay,
entitled

# FREAKS! Last five nights and two Matinees. Special Matinees. Thursday at 2. No Wednesday Matinee this week. Monday, Nov. 17—LAWRENCE BARRETT.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House

C. L. DAVIS COMEDY COMPANY in the new and greatest success. ALVIN JOSLIN.

AL Davis a ALVIN JOSLIN. as eccentric New English of the control o OLYMPIC THEATRE, South Clark-st., opp. Sherman

Monday Evening, Nov. 10, and every evening furing the west. Matineer Tuesday, Saturday, and Sanday.

THE GRANT BOOM.

Engagement Extraordinary, for one week only, & CHAS. BAKKS in his speciacular burleone. GET.

GRANT'S THIP AROUND THE WORLD, in contrast to a Monator Olio Entertainment.

THE STET

A Large and Ind ing of East itors Ye

The Affairs of th to Be Rott Suppo

Statements Fals

Balances th

Exist The Concern \$2 Off than N

Jan. 1 An Exhibit of the

How \$296,000 Was Mining, and Rai

A Proposition to on the Valu Asse Appointment of a Con

Investigate the

Apecial Dispases.

NEW YORK, NOV. 11 .of Stettaner Bros. & C meeting this afternoon. were packed into one of the St. Nicholas. Those sitting of standing room corways. It was one o of the kind that has tak years. The merebants, prepared for a bad pinion was freely that they got won gained for. The spirit was good-natured,-the damaging facts and figure of bitterness set in, and prudent thing in keep Mr. Tenney, their attorn in his statement, but off planation that this prus reason of the newspaper ations. The figures regiven below, will newspapers exaggerat and unprofitable speculs was the truth, as confess their own showing of a pended firm had its fear three exciting incidents Mr. Tenney was received and, as a leading cre could for his clients, mai But it was a hard with, and the quite effaced an

> THERE WE and expressions of sign more significant that journed the firm appare applogist among the cred were loud and plentiful all the other way. The meeting was call

and C. W. Bliss, of Wr was made Chairman. his statement for Ste issued it was appounce ber of the suspended At a subsequent con the attendance of any New York meeting in view of the unfor zailure and the other Chicago papers, he belie of the creditors to suc any partner who might pear at the meeting her had been to Chicago to by an expert who wou the examination made would have to take occa on some points. He the the causes of the faltur him by his clients. Firs ness which they tran the capital became redu-business from year to ye it had become reduced t mere shadow. Of late

fashionable for merchan where to engage in vari Some went into these a Some west into these agif short of capital, to ga with large eapital went that capital if the succeeded, and their creimproved. The house of had gone into these luck was azainst the period of eight months. in Chicago, and had all engaged in mining spe to win fortunes outside had resulted in loss enough to break any fit the Stetrauers had bor-in-law, Mr. Rosenfe and, in June, Mrs. Rosenfeld, lo At that time, Mr. Tens

At that time, Mr. Tempersons was aware that had been speculating, in the expectation of sertain source.

"Where did they exiten from?" broke in a "I am making this a ney, with a coolness wand he went on to say to get that expected lasted only a brief pe 1, 1879, Abraham St of \$120,000, which hat them since 1804. He also paid the deposit tomers and employee payment of \$65,000 tomers and employer payment of \$85,000 Mrs. Rosenfeld's del mortgage. To one ha \$25,000 was paid, and maro. Of the total and 200 had been expende

SHOOTING CASE.

# al utterance" of the Chi-

AARDS.

11.—The billiard tournaof the champion game was
n Tammany Hall. There ctically a new one. Excient at rail-nursing that,
fushing large runs and
y more around the table,
ed. A line is drawn across
able and within the fouried it is permitted to
without sending one
is outside of the triight players entered for
the will make it necessary
games, exclusive of the

games, exclusive of the will consist of 300 points are the champion medal he first prize is \$1.000 and \$500; the third, \$250; the fifth, \$100. iffth, \$190.

a won by Garnier in the
y a score of 300 to Daly's
te, 7 9-13, Garnier's highas between Jacob Schaefer as between Jacob Schaefer in d was won by Schaefer in ng. Score. 300 to 240. , 84; Carter's, 71.

E OAR. anian this evening sent Blakie expressing a will-Courtney any day as ap-

regestions, I will meet you me you will name to make advise at as, early a date as CHARLES E. COURTHER. in regard to Hanlan's description of the courther wattisfactory to satisfactory to

RIKES. The 'longshoremen's strike he employers are making

11.—Information reached the miners in the Straits-re not satisfied with \$1 per 0 coal-diggers would strike attaville mines are mostly operators, and they have f coal to \$3.50 per ton, om Straitsville have fallen the past week. AN OFFICE.

nea to The Tribune.

11.—The Hon. Washinging a petition asking for his master of this city, and present Postmaster, is petition to retain himself, ads, and the fight for the

ed Saponaceous Dentifries cauty by keeping the teeth, and giving to her laughter he name. 25 cents. LIVER PAD. LDEN AGE.

Seen in the Horizon; t of Blinded Ignois Fading.

Being the Natural ease and Untimely y Be Readily verted.

ach is the Seat of All very Disorder Traces-a River to its Source.

Common Sense and Dis-Consider the Absorbhe Human System,

r All Physical Troubles er as Ahove

perceptibly Strengthens the the Liver, Invigorates nd Adds Happiness

fever and Ague, Billous Disor-ts, Intermittent Fever, Period-rapepela. Ague Cake, Dumb euraigia, Kidaey Troubles, Ir-o Heart, Rheumatiam. Femala adache, Sciatics, Pain in Side. Duiders, and Muscles.

VE PRICE LIST. dent diseases of the Stomsel Belt—\$5: Stomach, Liver, is a sovereign remedy for all

e Wentive and cure of Diphther, Maiaria, etc. postage, on receipt of price. o country orders. goods, address us or call at el-

eor. Clark, Chicago, III. Building, St. Louis, Mo. & HANLEY,

Western Managers. THEATRE GREAT AND ONLY KING

MANN! Prestidigitateur, aided by the E. ADDIE, and the famous

Diablerie, and Illusion is performance, which will be y evening this week only, and taking. k's new American Opera, kets and Librettos now on sale

C. H. DITTMAN, Manager.
NCERTS ONLY!
chings, Nov. 13 and 14, Matines
S, debut in Chicago of
Plane VIRTUOSO EFFY STRA, Mr. A. Rosenbacker.

l's Music Store, 152 State-st. ed seats, 50c extra. HEATRE. GHTER GREET THE

Beaedix by F. F. Mackay, AKSI

HEATRE.

EATRE, 10. and every evening during teday, Saturday, and Sunday.

ANT BOOM.

any, for one week only, of the worlder burlesque. GEN.

O THE WORLD, in calling timent. THE STETTAUERS.

A Large and Indignant Meeting of Eastern Creditors Yesterday.

The Affairs of the Firm Shown to Be Rottener than Supposed.

Statements Falsified, and Big Balances that Never . Existed.

The Concern \$200,000 Worse Off than Nothing on Jan. 1 Last.

An Exhibit of the Personal Drafts of the Partners Since 1874.

How \$296,000 Was Lost in Wheat, Mining, and Rallroad Speculations.

A Proposition to Pay 85 Cents on the Value of the Assets.

Appointment of a Committee to Further Investigate the Condition of Affairs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Eastern creditors of Stettauer Bros. & Co. had an interesting meeting this afternoon. More than 200 of them were packed into one of the larger saloons of the St. Nicholas. Those who could not find sitting or standing room on the floor posted themselves in the windows or stood on chairs in oorways. It was one of the largest gathering of the kind that has taken place in this city for years. The merchants, most of them, came prepared for a bad showing, and the pinion was freely expressed, afterwards, that they got worse than they bar-gained for. The spirit manifested at first was good-natured,—the good nature of the help-less. But as the meeting progressed, and the paging facts and figures came out, a current of bitterness set in, and the expressions made it plain that the Stettauers did an exceedingly prudent thing in keeping out of New York. planation that this prudence was necessary by reason of the newspaper comments and exagger-ations. The figures read to the meeting, and given below, will show whether the pewspapers exaggerated or whether they fell short of the truth respecting the vast and unprofitable speculations of the house. It was the truth, as confessed by their lawyer and their own showing of accounts, that the suspended firm had its fears. There were two or three exciting incidents during the meeting. Mr. Tenney was received with all consideration, and, as a leading creditor said, later, did all he could for his clients, making a plain statement in an able and straightforward manner. But it was a hard case be had to deal with, and the report of the expert quite effaced, any favorable impression made by the attorney. As the amounts lost in speculations, and those drawn from the capital of the firm by C. S. and D. Stettauer

THERE WERE GROANS
and expressions of significant surprise and disgust from all parts of the room. It was still more significant that when the meeting adjourned the firm apparently could not find an apologist among the creditors. The expressions were loud and plentiful enough, but they were

all the other way.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock, and C. W. Bliss, of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, was made Chairman. Mr. Tenney at once made his statement for Stettauer Bros. & Co. He said that when the call for the meeting was issued it was announced that at least one mem-ber of the suspended firm would be present. At a subsequent conference with some of the creditors in Chicago, it had been decided that the attendance of any of the partners at the New York meeting would be injudicious, in view of the unfortunate features of the tailure and the other unfortunate features attributed by the press. The statements of the Chicago papers, he believed, had inflamed some of the creditors to such an extent that it was regarded pretty certain that those creditors would make it exceedingly uncomfortable for any partner who might have the temerity to appear at the meeting here. New York creditors had been to Chicago to investigate the causes of the failure, and they had been accompanied by an expert who would submit the result of the examination made. Mr. Tenney said he

DIFFER WITH THE EXPERT on some points. He then undertook to explain the causes of the failure, as communicated to him by his clients. First, he said, the capital of the firm was never large enough for the business which they transacted, and second, that the capital became reduced by the result of the business from year to year, until, on Jan. 1 last, it had become reduced to little more than a mere shadow. Of late years it had become fashionable for merchants of Chicago and else-where to engage in various outside enterprises. Some went into these speculations in the hope, if short of capital, to gain more, while others with large capital went into them to double that capital if they could. Some had succeeded, and their credit had correspondingly improved. The house of Stettauer Bros. & Co. had gone into these outside enterprises, but luck was against them. They had, during a

in Chicago, and had also, to a limited extent, engaged in mining speculations. These efforts to win fortunes outside of their regular business had resulted in losses aggregating \$400.000, enough to break any firm. Shortly after April, the Stettaners had borrowed from their brotherin-law, Mr. Rosenfeld, \$65,000 in cash, and, in June, their mother-lo-law, Mrs. Rosenfeld, losned them \$118,000. At that time, Mr. Tenney said, neither of those persons was aware that the members of the firm had been speculating. The firm had borrowed in the expectation of receiving \$500,000 from a sertain source. INVESTED LARGELY IN THE BOARD OF TRADE

drowned in applause. "Gents, don't misunder-stand me. [Loud applause.] I don't mean we are going to give 85 cents on the dollar [groans]; we offer you 85 cents on the value of our assets. Could any man do more than that! it amounts to 50 cents on the dollar.

We offer you one-fifth cash, the balance in four, sight, and sixteen months, hand-somely secured. In conclusion, Mr. Tenney recommended the appointment of a committee to confer with the firm and make any additional investigation deemed necessary to arrive at a clearer view of their affairs.

Mr. Dunn, of H. B. Claffin & Co., called for

THE REPORT OF MR. BURNAP, the expert accountant who went to Chicago to examine the books of Stettauer Bros. & Co. The following exhibit, based on a trial balance dated Nov. 4, was furnished the creditors:

LIABILITIES. Bills payable ..... Stock on hand..... Cash..... Furniture and fixtu Exposition stock...

Of the liabilities \$289,790 are secured, and this amount must be subtracted from the assets, thus leaving unprovided for \$544,983.

This statement is regarded by the atterneys of several of the Eastern creditors as a most extraordinary one. And they cipher it down as follows: 

PROM THIS TOTAL

PARTNERS' DRAFTS-C. S. STETTAUEI

....\$173, 812.57 Total.... set down on Oct. 31, this year, Mr. Burnap explained that the money was not drawn on that day, but had been drawn at different periods and set down on memoranda. It was first charged on the books to D. Stettauer's account, on that day. There was, among the creditors, some auditie comment on this system of bookkeeping, as Mr. Burnap continued:

G. EINSTEIN. 3, 988, 37 5, 562, 20 18, 388, 26 6, 589, 77 up to Sept. 30 4, 945, 40 Oct. 31 1, 509, 14 Nov. 4 1, 099, 93 

of the Stettauer Bros., at the large amount drawn on succeeding years, there was loud nourmuring and disapproval. While Mr. Einstein's account was being read, Mr. Burnap was frequently stopped by applause, the creditors showing their appreciation of the modest and square-looking drafts as compared with these of the Stettauers. The \$18,000 item, in 1876, is explained as including various accounts exittered over a number of yeors charged up to Mr. Einstein at that time. It may be said beceive that Mr. Einstein is highly regarded in New York. One of the creditors, who has just visited Chicago, tells me that he was informed there, and has every reason to believe, that Mr. IN READING THE DRAFT ACCOUNT ited Chicago, tells me that he was informed there, and has every reason to believe, that Mr. Einstein knew nothing of the outside speculation is which his partners were engaged, nor of the real condition of affairs. This is generally believed, and accounts for the favor shown him when the flures justified the statement.

AT THIS POINT A JEWISH CREDITOR
from Philadelphia called for a list of creditors
"I see very few Hebrews here," he said, "and
I have been told all the Hebrew creditors have
been paid."

I have been told all the Hebrew creditors have been paid."
"I am sorry to say," said Mr. Frederick Lewis, turning defiantly upon the questioner, "that I am a Hebrew. [Great laughter.] That is, I am delighted to say I am a Hebrew, but extremely sorry I am in for \$10,600."

Other gentlemen in various parts of the room called attention to the fact that they, too, were Hebrews, and were "in" for from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Several Hebrews deprecated this manner of raising a race question, and were very indignant at the representative of Blaukerburg & Co. The Chairman called the meeting to order saying they had met to see what they would do with their debtors, not as Hebrews, but as merchants." A creditor then inquired if the reports were true that Stettauer Bros.

HAD GAMBLED IN GRAIN.

HAD GAMBLED IN GRAIN. Mr. Burnap said they were. He had no con-firmations for the statements made in regard to the speculations of the firm; he merely had Mr. Statauer's word [laughter]; but he had col-lected such accounts of transactions as had not been lost, and would read them. These trans-actions appeared to begin in May, 1878, and were as follows:

Transac-tions. Profit. Net loss. 

Total loss......8274,722

anything.

A motion was made to appoint a committee to consider the affairs and endeavor to get as large a percentage of the debts as possible. The Committee is as follows: Mr. Dunn, of H. B. Clafin & Co.; R. Cutter, of George C. Richerdson & Co.; William Simpson, of W. Simpson, Son & Co.; Mr. Degener, of C. Aufwordt & Co.; Mr. Lawrence, of Lawrence, Taylor & Co.; Mr. Noyes, of J. L. Bremer, Brother & Co.; S. S. Fisbee, of S. S. Fisbee & Co.; and Chairman Bliss.

Bliss.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution that it was the sense of the meeting that the Committee should insist on securing the 64 per cent considered by the accountant realizable from the assets. Mr. Tenney protested against any seeming instructions to the Committee, but was neatly turned upon by Mr. Martin, and the feeling of the creditors was allowed by A UNANIMOUS AND BOARING VOTE

A UNANIMOUS AND ROARING VOTE

for the resolution. After this episods, the
meeting adjourned.

Inquiry extended among many of the creditors, large and small, proved to me that their
patience had been overtaxed and their temper
was bad. The feeling that they had been
swindled was uppermost, and I heard
that sentiment expressed in most
emphatic terms on all sides. Mr.
Morton said it was "an outrageous
swindle. The best that could be made
out of it was that the Stattaiers, instead of
paying their Eastern creditors for goods
bought, had taken the money received for goods
they did not own, and had blindly gambles with
it. It was one of the clearest cases of
fraud and perjury on record. If merchants
could swear to a surplus of \$500,000, when they
must know there was a deficit of \$900.000, there
was no security for anybody. The Stettauers
had borne an excellent reputation, and his
house had sold them goods before they came
to Chicago. But he wouldn't sell them an
other bull if they would pay \$2 for \$1, with unexceptionable security. It was not only his
own opinion, but that of the Eastern creditors
universally, that
"THE FAILURE WAS A DAMNABLE SWINDLE."

"THE PAILURE WAS A DAMNABLE SWINDLE." One of the larger creditors, asking that his name be withheld, said be had nothing to say about the morals of the failure. "The figures show for themselves," he added significantly. "The fact was," he continued, "that there show for themselves," he added significantly. "The fact was," he continued, "that there was no good explanation possible with regard to the statement made by the Stettauers last January. Their reputation had been good, and their credit was good up to a year ago. Then it was doubted, and he himself caused a friend of the Stettauers to write them about it. They denied the rumors positively. The merchant then insisted on having a statement of their affairs. That statement was made, and, sitting where you are now, said the Auditor, Mr. Stettauer assured me of its utter truth. And now it appears that, had all the accounts been then charged off which ought to have been charged off, there would have been a deficit of \$203,000. Comment is unnecessary." He further called attention to the fact that the large amounts drawn from the capital by the Stettauers were evidently drawn to pay the losses by speculations, as these amounts began to be heavy when the heavy speculation began. He intimated that it would not be easy in all these circumstances for the firm to buy goods again in New York, and, as for settlement, he considered it doubtful whether the creditors could be brought to agree to any settlement. They certainly would not accept 50 cents on the dollar. I found the same onlinions in several other quarters, and it is certain that the Stettauers' reputation in New York isn't worth a rush.

#### OBITUARY.

ROBERT DAVIS. HENRY, Ill., Nov. 11 .- Mr. Robert Davis, th nillionaire, died at San Antonio, Texas, this aft ernoon, of consumption. He was the wealthies man in Marshall County, owning much landed estate, which he leaves to a wife, son, and two daughters. The remains will arrive here the first of next week.

MRS. MARY O'NEIL.

BLOOMINGTON, Itl., Nov. 11 .- Mrs. Mary of the 111-fated engineer James O'Neil, of the Chicago & Alton, and who was murdered two years ago.

LITTLE ROOK, Nov. 11.—Mrs Laura Cross, wife of the venerable ex-Congressman and Supreme Judge, Edward Cross, of this State, died ear Washington a few days since. MRS. M'COOK.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 11 .- Mrs. McCook, mother of the fighting McCooks, died yesterday at New Lisbon, O. The remains will be buried

REAR-ADMIRAL KILTRY.
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—Rear-Admiral
Augustus H. Kiltey, United States Navy, died yesterday at his residence in this city, aged .73 years.

# CASUALTIES.

STORM IN ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 11.—A terrific storm passed over a portion of Crawford Coun-ty on Saturday last about 8 p. m. At Van Buren hail fell in unprecedented quantity. Hay-stones were found in the streets two by three inches in dimensions. The centre of the force seemed to be near Natural Dome, sixteen miles clean sweep was made of everything in its path. Trees were twirled like straws, houses unroofed and overturned, and in places not even a sapling was left standing. One house was lifted and transported out of sight. A man named John Newton was killed by his falling house, and quite a number had their legs or syms broken, or otherwise injured.

PICKED UP AT SEA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.-Capt. Flaherty, of the steamer Zeeland, arrived from Antwerp to day, reports that on Nov. 8 he picked up the bark Royal Arch, of Sunderland, which had been abandoned by her crew. The bark, when found by the Zeeland, was loaded with salt and general merchandise, and her masts and rigging were all in proper shape. She had but two or three inches of water in her hold, and her pumps were in good working order. Capt Fisherty could not tell from what point the bark hailed or what her destination was, and no reason can be assigned for her abandonment by her own crew. A volunteer crew was put on board of her, and Capt. Flaherty directed his officer to take the bark to New York.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—The ends of the large brick storehouse of Kellogg & McDougall brick storebouse of Kellogg & McDougall, linseed oil manufacturers, situated on "the Island," Buffalo harbor, having about 5,000 bushels of flax seed stored in it, fell out with a terrible crash this evening, flax seed and brick flying in all directions. The bulk of the contents will be seriously damaged. Loss estimated at \$7,000; insured. No one injured.

THE MISSOURI TORNADO. Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—Advices from Northrestern Arkaness say that a tornado passed through part of Crawford County last Saturday, destroying nearly everything in its course, killing several persons, and wounding others, but the names of the killed are not given. The storm seems to have been the same one that struck several towns in this State on the same day.

RUNAWAY FATALITY.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—A Boise City dispatch says Capt. P. Collins, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry, stationed at Fort Boise, was killed yesterday afternoon by a horse of the poat ambulance, in which he was riding, running away and smashing the vehicle. A WASHOUT.

Topska, Kas., Nov. II.—A washout occurred on the Kansas Pacific Road, near Wamego, Kas., to-day. An engine and two baggage-cars were thrown into the ditch. No serious injuries to the passengers. The track has been repaired.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

HAVARA, Nov. 11.—The steamer City of Merida, when off Frontera, on the Mexican coast, caught fire in her kitchen. The flames were extinguished after doing considerable damage.

"All who try "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" say it is the family benefactor, "—the Florence Nightingale of the nursery. 25 cents. Avoid instance.

#### WASHINGTON.

Astonishing Figures Furnished by the Bureau of Statistics.

Remarkable Growth of Our Export Trade for the Past Ten Years.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

The Timber-Thieving Business Still Being Vigorously Pursued.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

ITS STRADY INCREASE.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The annual report o
the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics shows
that the total specie value of the foreign comduring any previous year except 1878 and 1874. The value of the exports of domestic merchan-dize from the United States was larger than during any previous year in the history of the country from 1863 to 1873. The imports exceeded the value of the exports from \$39,000,000 in 1863 to \$182,000,000 in 1873. From 1876 to 1879 the value of exports has greatly exceeded the imports, and this excess has INCREASED RAPIDLY AND CONSTANTLY

during that time. The excess of the value of during that time. The excess of the value of exports of merchandise over the value of imports during the last four years has amounted to \$753,000,000. The exports of merchandise during the last ten years have increased from \$375,000,000, in 1869, to \$698,000,000, in 1879. The value of the exports of bread and breadstuffs during each of the last two years has exceeded the value of the exports of years and exceeded the value of the exports of any other commodity during all the preceding years since 1821, except during the War. The value of the exports of raw cotton exceeded that of any other commodity from the year 1821 to the year 1860. The exports of cotton constituted 58 per cent of the total value of exports of merndise, but during the last two fiscal years it has only amounted to about 25 per cent.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMISSIONEN'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The annual report of the General Land Office has been handed in to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, 9,838,358 acris of public lands were disposed of, and 9,484,996 acres were surveyed in addition to and 9,484,996 acres were surveyed in addition to the 734,591,236 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed is about 1,081,000,-000. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 5,260,111 acres; timber culture entries, 2,766,574 acres; cash entries, 622,574 acres (including 186,998 acres entered under Desert Land law); grants to railroads, 278,334 acres; swamp lands patent ed to States, 75,388 acres; other grants to

States, 186,392 acres. The amount of land surveyed the last fiscal year BICREDS BY 414,769 ACRES the total area surveyed in the preceding twelve months, and while the report shows a falling off of some 778,000 acres in cash sales, the State selections, scrip locations, and lands patented for railroad grants, the increase in the area taken up by settlers under the Homestead and Timber-Culture laws has been sufficient not only to counterbalance this falling off, but to make the aggregate disposals for the year greater by 647,-204 acres than the total for the previous year. The increase in homestead entries was 841,766 acres; and in timber entries 896,139 acres. Owing to the existing laws for the outposal of public lands for homesteads and timber culture it is shown that during the last fiscal year, with a larger disposal of land, there was received from all sources \$1.883,113, less by \$139,-418 than the amount received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Referring to the absence Shawnee lands, and the Miami lands in Kansas, legislation is recommended to provide for the

as remain vacant, for the reason that frequent application is made for permission to enter these tracts by parties occupying them, which, in absence of the proper legislation, cannot be given. Owing to the general opinion that the present appraisement of the Detroit Arsenal grounds with the improvements, made under the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, is too high, resulting in few sales being made, the report recommends that a new appraisement be made, and after the lots are offered at public sale that any remaining unsold be disposed of at private sale at not less than the appraised value.

The Acting Commissioner reports that under the various acts of the Forty-fifth Congress, and with the aid of the appropriation of \$40,000 granted last March for the protection of timber and the public lands, efforts have been continued to suppress depredations, but they are yet extensive, and the interests of the Government and those of the people now residing, or who may DISPOSING OF SUCH PORTIONS THEREOF

the interests of the Government and those of the people now residing, or who may desire to settle in the region of public timbered lands, require that they should be still pursued with unremitting earnestness and vigor. It Arkansas alone the annual less to the Government by

THE DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE TIMBER

THE DESTRUCTION OF VALUABLE TIMBER
is estimated at not less than \$500,000. A large
amount of lumber has been recovered, and coasiderable sums of money received as compromises on suits brought by the Government
against timber depredators, and many other
suits are still pending.

In Michigan and elsewhere along the northein
national boundary line extensive depredations
are reported to have been committed upon our
public timber lands by Canadians. These
cases are now under investigation. The powers
of the Department are so enfectled by the
limited appropriations for detecting and punishing timber trespassers, that but a tithe of the
plunder and destruction of timber on the public
domain can now be prevented, and there is a
great necessity for more prompt and vigorous
action than the Government has heretofore
taken for the protection of its interests.

In conclusion the Acting Commissioner adverts to the necessity of employing a large number of clerks, and embraced among them men
of experience and ability, and in this connection
he calls attention to the insufficiency of the
existing provisions to meet the requirements
this branch of the public service. He says:

"It is certainly time that adequate measures
were adopted to bring this office into a proper
condition for discharging promptly and efficiently the difficult and important duties devolving
upon it under the laws of Congress."

CANADIAN EXCLUSIVENESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the mem-bers, and was of unusually long duration. Most of the time, aside from that devoted to bers, and was of unusually long duration. Most of the time, aside from that devoted to the transaction of merely routine business, was occupied in discussing questions of constitutional and international law, in connection with the subject of the proclamation recently issued by the Canadian Government permitting American vessels to come to the relief of Canadian vessels in the waters of the Dominion only when danger of less of life or cargo is absolutely imminent. A law now on our statute books permits Canadian vessels to enter our waters freely and render assistance to American vessels in distress under any circumstances and to any extent. It was suggested to-day that the President should declare by proclamation that the privileges of the Canadian vessels in our waters shall be precisely the same as those accorded by the Dominion authorities to American vessels and no greater, but the Cabinet were divided in opinion as to the power of the President, under our existing law, to issue a qualified proclamation of the nature above indicated, and at the close of the discussion the whole matter was left undetermined. It will probably be decided, however, within the next few days.

The DISTRICT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The President announced to the Cabinet to-day that he thought of offering the appointment of the District of Columbia Commissionerabip to Gen. Halbert E. Palne, present commissioner of Patents. The suggestion was received with great approval by all present except the Secretary of the Interior, who while fully agreeing with the other heads of the Departments as to Gen. Palne's emment qualifications for the appointments, expressed a strong disinclination to see him retire from the

DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Among the stacements current to-night as to the recommendations that will be made in the forthcoming Department reports, and which, although lacking official confirmation, seems to be well founded, are the following: That Secretary McCrary will indorse Gen. Sherman's recommendation for legislation to establish the army on a basis of 25,000 men, rank and file, not including the men detailed for special duties, and that Attorney-General Devens will renew his recommendation that District-Attorneys be paid fixed salaries, and will also recommend some change by Congress in the law governing the method of psying Clerks of United States Courts.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

IMPON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The French bondholders have gained an important point in their suit against the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company. The suit arises out of cisims of French holders of bonds negotiated under the notorious Fremont and El Paso sale. Suit was notorious Fremont and El Paso sale. Suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the Fexas & Pacific, when the latter immediately raised the question of jurisdiction. The Court, bowever, held that the clauses in the charter of the Texas & Pacific Road, which provided that they might sue or be sued in any court in the United States, gave the Court of this District full jurisdiction in the matter. This decision of Judges McArthur has the Court of this District full jurisdiction in the matter. This decision of Judge McArthur has just been approved by the full Court, and the suit of the bondholders will proceed. Their next move, however, will be to ask, in view of the decision just rendered, for an injunction restraining the Texas & Pacific Company from disposing of any of its securities until the claims of the French holders are settled.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Nov. II.—Arrangements baving been made with the trunk railroad lines for half fare rates to the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland and the unveiling of the status of George fl. Thomas, as Washington, on the 19th inst., veterans and organized bodies intending to participate are notified by the Executive Committee that they should at once complete arrangements to reach a point on the trunk lines, so as to arrive in Washington on the 18th. The Committee on Transportation will designate through the press the parties to whom application should be mode for certificates upon which tickets can be purchased. Col. L. P. Wright, Chairman of this Committee (Riggs House), should be notified by organized bodies, indicating the numbers that will attend. ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. ing the numbers that will attend.

At the regular meeting of the Board of School Trustees for this District to-night the question of the application of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and six other women for placing a woman on the School Board was determined. The application was first sent to the President, and by him was referred to the Attorney-General, who referred it to the District Commissioners, and they in turn laid it before the School Board. The latter adopted to-night report admitting that there is no legal obstacle to women's serving as members of the District School Boards, but taking the ground that there are grave objections "as a matter of policy, and that, therefore, the application should be refused."

MORTUARY. The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Eaton, widow of Gen. John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under President Jackson, took place in this city today, and was largely attended. Among the floral offerings were bouquets from Mrs. Hayes and Secretary McCrary. The President, in a note to the 'smily, regretted his inability to be present at the funeral, and tendered his deepest sympathy.

# POLITICAL.

NEW YORK.
New YORK, Nov. 11.—The official canvass of the election returns throughout the State began to-day, and will not be completed before Friday or Saturday. Returns have been canvassed from 114 counties. The Times' last table made from 114 counties. The Times last table made out an apparent majority of 623 for Hoskins for Lieutenant-Governor: 2,068 for Carr for Secretary of State; 6,053 for Ward for Attorney-General; 4,040 for Wendell for Treasurer; and 6,185 for Seymour for State Engineer. All the above are Republicans except Seymour. The fourteen counties above referred to, as compared with the Times!

licans except Seymour. The fourteen counties above referred to, as compared with the Times' table, show a loss of 36 for 'Hoskins, 116 for Carr, a gain of 33 for Wadsworth, a loss of 570 for Ward, 770 for Weadell, and a gain of 1,545 for Seymour.

The Sun says: The official returns from about haif the of the counties show light Republican gains over the previous estimates, enough to indicate that the vote for Lieutenant-Governor will be very close, and that the Republicans may have carried the remainder of the State ticket, except Engineer and Surveyor.

The World claims the election of Potter, Mackin, and Seymour.

Utica, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Oceida County canvass is made but not confirmed by the Supervisors on account of the returns of the Fifth Ward of Utica not being filed. It is claimed they cannot now be received, and will be thrown out. If they are, Anderson (Republican) will be elected Senator over Stevens (Democrat) by 86 majority.

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

Lansing, Oct. 10.—The Senatorial question is the all absorbing question at the Capital. The declination of Gov. Croswell, on the grounds of the expense of new elections, to appoint any of the present Congressmen, disposes of Conger and Burrowa, and leaves the available candi-

the expense of new elections, to appoint any of the present Congressmen, disposes of Conger and Burrows, and leaves the available caudi-date as follows: John J. Bagiey, H. P. Bald-win, James F. Joy, and Henry Waldron. It now seems to be generally conceded that the race lies between ex-Govs. Bagley and Baldwin, with the odds in favor of "John J.," and Joy a with the odds in favor of "John J.," and Joy a good third. The two first named candidates are very well known throughout the State, from their long residence, their business enterprises, and successful administrations. In addition to filling the Executive chair for two terms each Bagley was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, and Baldwin was State Senstor. Bagley is 47 years of age, and Baldwin 65. Mr. Bagley has undoubted claims on the Senstorship that Mr. Baldwin has not. During the last Senstorial canvass Bagley was Mr. Chandler's only Republican opponent, and received one-fifth of the votes in cancus for that position, and it is entirely safe to say that he was the only man that could have made even that showing as against Zachariah Chandler. The philosophical and good-natured manner with which Mr. Bayley took his defeat last February, and the willingness which he exhibited at that time to abide by the expressed wish of the caucus, added to his great popularity, and was considered then as a most favorable omen for him in the feture. It is thought here by prominent Republicans and by public men whom your correspondent has had an opportunity to interview lately that with this prestige, in the absence of the Legislature being in session.—the Governor standing simply as a substitute for that body,—that he should either appoint the second expressed choice of the representatives of the people or else convene an extra session. good third. The two first named candidates are

VIRGINIA. PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 11.-It being generally conceded that the Readjusters have car-ried the State by a small majority, the leaders of that party are preparing for a grand celebra-tion in honor of their victory.

NEAT CATTLE.

Busseled Disseled to The Tribuma.

Busyalo, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The following circular, just leaved, has created considerable excitement in stock circles in this city:

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOT. 3.—To Collectors and Other Officers of Customs: To sid in preventing the introduction into the United States of contagions diseases among cattle, it is hereby ordered that, in pursuance of the authority contained in Sec. 2, 403 of the Revised Statustes of the United States, the importation of neat cattle from the Dominion of Canada is prohibited until otherwise directed. This order will take effect on the lat of December next.

By order of the Secretary.

This order is regarded with satisfaction so far as it goes, but we are informed by those familiar with the transportation of live stock from the Dominion that its provisions should also be exteended to sheep. Canadian sheep are suffering from a disease known as "hoof-rot," and their importation should therefore be stopped. The Canadian Government, on the 6th of February last, not only stopped the importation of cattle from the States, but also prohibited their transportation through Dominion territory.

Way does Glennia Sulphur Soap sell so wall?

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Mysterious Case in the Neighborhood of New Berlin, Wis.

CONFESSED.

Dernoir, Mich., Nov. 11.—James W. Walsh, a Detroit letter-carrier, who was arrested has August for abstracting money from registered letters, came into the United States District Court to-day, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year at hard labor in the Detroit House of Correction. His parents, wife, and sister-in-law were present, and the most affecting scene took place in the Marshal's office before Walsh was removed to prison. He was a young man of good family and influential friends, and up to the time of his detection implicit confidence was reposed in him. Discovery of the Dead Body of a Half-Witted Boy.

Hayden Poisoning Case Still of Absorbing Interest.

A Man Murdered with a Penkaife at Mashville, Tenn.

THE HAYDEN CASE. New Haven, Conn., Nov. 11.—Since the begin-ping of the Hayden trial, six weeks ago, no testi-mony so generally interesting has been given as that of to-day. The first step was to trace into

SHOOTING CASE.

Kanaas Citt, Mo., Nov. 11.—This afternoon Benjamin Brewster, a son of J. P. Brewster, a prominent hatter of Chicago, shot and probably fatally wounded one of the female inmates of a house in the north part of the city. Brewster gave himself up and was placed under arrest. It is stated that the woman was formerly a servant in the Brewster family, and claims to have been married to the son. Brewster claims that the shooting was accidental. The girl thus far refuses to make a statement. It is the general opinion that the act was the result of a quarrel between them. that of to-day. The first step was to trace into the possession of Prof. White, of Yale College, various packages containing clothing which had been worn by the principals in the tragedy. These were all produced in court, and a senation was created by the exhibition of a blood-staffied supbonnet found beneath the corpss of Mary Stannard, and a working shirt and pantaloons worn by the accused clergyman on the eventful afternoon. Three pocket-knives were also produced, including Hayden's, with which, it is claimed, the fatal stab was inflicted; and two cheap knives, which had been used by his little boy. Prof. White being called, admitsed receiving DUE NOTICE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 11.—At Arkadelphia, James T. Hicks, a soted desperado, went into a saloos where Bill Whits, a negro, and companions were playing cards. He walked up to White and told him be was going to kill him. White remarked, "If you do, you will have to pay for it." Thereupon Hicks pulled his revolver and shot White through the left lung, killing him inetabily. Hicks made his escape, but the Sheriff is hunting him down. knives, which had been used by his little boy. Prof. White being called, admitsed receiving the various articles above named for examination for blood-stains, and also a package of clothing belonging to an old man named Benjamin Stevens, who at one time was suspected of having killed the girl. Prof. White, when asked what had become of Stevens' brogans, caused a silr by stating that they were in the hands of experts. The point of this is that, as it is claimed by the State that the marks of nails on Mary Stannard's face were made by Hayden's shoe, the defense are now endeavoring to show that they may have been made by Stevens' brogans. This is another link in the chain of efforts made by the defensive to get something in the way of proof against Stevens. Prof. White, on cross-examination, said that he had discovered no blood stains on Hayden's clothing, but on a small blade of the pocketknife obtained blood specks, which, under the micro-TERRORISM IN RENTUCKY.
CINGINNATI, Nov. 11.—Affairs are still in a
terrible condition in the mountains of Eastern
Kentucky. No one who was in any way friendly to the Underwoods is safe, and the reign of terror is so complete no one dare attempt an indictment of the outlaws in the courts, which have just adjourned. In Rowen and other counties people are organising against the regulators, and determined efforts are beings mad to bring the outlaws to justice. Sr. Louis, Nov. 11.—The interesting cassult to kill, the case of Reeves, the assault to kill, the case of Reeves, the cardy man, came to a close in our Criminal Court to-day, and Reeves was acquitted. A juror subsequently acknowledged that the beauty of the young wife and the fact that she was not disposed to prosecute the man who shot her four times had more to do with the acquittal than the defense of insanity. ing, but on a small blade of the pocketknife obtained blood specks, which, under the microscope, showed nineteen distinct blood corpuscies. After a rather interesting scientific lecture on the character of corpuscies of human blood, which may number 5,000,000 in a single drop, the defense succeeded in drawing from the Professor a rather damaging admission. It appears that a stone found on the scene of the tragedy was submitted to Prof. White before

A MYSTERIOUS CASE

nsist upon a thorough investigation.

MURDERED WITH A PENKNIFE.

MURDERED WITH A PENKNIPE.

Apecial Disputet to The Tribuna.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 11.—H. R. Jackson and E. Reeves had a difficulty in the Seventh Ward about 6 o'clock this evening, in which the latter killed the former with a mocket-knife. The difficulty originated from a quarrel between the families of the two men concerning their children. Reeves, after sharpening his knife, called upon Jackson for an explanation concerning the matter, when het words peaced.

knife, called upon Jackson for an explanation concerning the matter, when hot words passed between them, and, without warning, Reeves stabbed Jackson in the neck, severing the main artery. The two men then clinched, and, during a scuffle, Reeves again stabbed Jackson between the seventh and eighth ribs on the left side. After receiving the last stab, Jackson fell to the ground, and immediately expired. The Coroner's inquest elucited the fact that deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted with an ordinary pocket-knife in the hand of E. Reeves. Jackson was a young man, and unmarried. Reeves is scarcely grown. Neither of the parties were drinking at the time of the difficulty. Reeves is under arcest.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Edward C. Palmer, late President of the Louisiana Savings Bank, was arrested to-day upon two indictments by the Grand Jury, one charging him with embezzlement in June, 1879, of \$47,487 of money belonging to the bank, or deposited therein, the other with publishing false reports and willfully conceating the facts as to the condition of the bank to deceive the public. Palmer was imprisoned in default of \$40,000 bond. Palmer declares his arrest an outrage caused by hatred, jealousy, and spite, and is glad that it is now impossible to prevent an impartial investigation, whereby the other side will be shown up.

THE MINNESOTA LYNCHING.

medial Dissaids to the Tribuse

57. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 11.—The lynching of John Meide, the murderer of two Germans, in Todd County, Sunday morning, was the first case of the kind occurring in this State. The people of the vicinity excuse it on the ground that of sevan or eight murders committed in that county only one has been legally punished, and that by a short term of imprisonment. Michael Meide, brother of John, and his partner in the murder, has been lodged in jall at St. Clond, having been run out of Todd County at night by the Sheriff to save him from lynching.

A SAD CASE.

New York, Nov. 11.—A bad result of dissipation is just made public in the case of Mary and John Plats, husband and wife, with a year-old baby. The husband was a Captain during the War, was respectably connected, and had influential friends. The wife was once besutiful, accomplished, and much admired. Both were sent to Bisckwell's Island to-day, for three months, for drunkenness. The neighbors asid they were slways drunk, and never at peace. They were found in a fifthy condition, in a room without furniture. A dress had to be borrowed

DEFALCATION.

BURGLARY.

Columbus, C., Nov. 11.—The State Journal's Mount Vernon special to-night says: Chase & Vall's dry-goods and grocery store at Sparta, near Mount Vernon, was entered last night by burglars, who blew open the safe and carried away \$1,000 is currency. After damaging dry goods to the extent of \$1,000, the burglars made good their escaps. that a stone found on the scene of the tragedy was submitted to Prof. White before the preliminary trial of Hayden, last year. Some spots found on the stone, according to his testimony at that trial, were human blood; but to-day be said that exhaustive chemical and other investigations had convinced him that they were merely composed of microscopical plants of the order of algae, which grow upon stones in most places. The last witness called to-day was Dr. Treadwell, of Boston, a specialist in the examination of blood stains, and who has for several years past been called in almost every capital case in New England involving the identification of blood corpuscies. After he had finished his description of articles placed in his hands in the case, the Court adjourned until to-morrow. The discovery of nail-prints on Mary Stannard's cheek is being thoroughly investigated, and experts representing both sides held sessions Saturday and yesterday over this now gnastly object, which has been preserved in alcohol at the Yale Medical School. FATAL AFFRAY.

SAY FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—A Santa Rosa dispatch last night says: "J. G. Hill was killed Saturday night at Forestville, and Hamilton Litton wounded, in a disturbance between Hill and a family named Travis, growing out of alleged alanderous remarks made by Hill about Miss Travis. The Travis boys are in jail here."

SHOT DOWN.

SALIBBURY, Md., Nov. 11.—William H. Far-rington, recently elected County Commissioner of Wicomico County, was shot and instantly killed to-day by J. Wesley Turpin during a quarrel. Both were farmers. There is said to have been an old fend between them. Turpin is not yet arrested. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.—Nicholas Gasser, a weak-minded old man, residing with his step-mother, in the Town of New Barlin, Waukesha County, died on Friday night last under circumstances that lead to a strong suspicion of foul play. The Gassers own a small farm, and, since

FARMERS SWINDLED. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—A gang of swindlers are operating through New England, securing the notes of farmers in payment for wares that are never delivered, the notes being disposed of promptly at a discount. It is charged that the operations of the gang are directed by a wealthy business-man in Michigan.

THE BUFORD CASE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 11.—The argument of appeal in the Buford case commenced this morning before the Special Court of Appeals. Judge Curtis, of New York, is not here. Little interest is manifested in the case even in the city.

# THE RAILROADS.

MISSOURI ROADS.

Ss. Louis, Mo., Nov. 11.—An abstract of the annual report of the Railroad Commissioner of this State, as far as it is made up, shows the following receipts for freight and passengers of the principal roads in the State for the year ending June 30: St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, \$4,500,000; Missouri Pacific, \$4,000,000; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, \$3,300,000; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, \$3,000,000; Hannibal & St. Joseph, \$2,100,000; Kansas City & St. Joe & Council Bluffs, \$1,800,000; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, \$1,250,000; Chicago & Alton, \$350,000. These Sgures are round numbers.

OONSOLIDATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The announcement is made of the consolidation of the Omabs & North Nebraska Railroad with the St. Paul & Stoux City Railroad. To this consolidation and extension of the St. Paul & Stoux City is attributed the buying of shares to-day and recently.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—A fire broke out shortly before noon to-day in the building 414 and 416 Bleecker street, which extends to Hudson street, and faces Abingdom square. It is occupled by a number of manufacturers. The flames issuing from the windows of the fourth floor, used as a cabinetmaker's shop by J. A. Thomas, drew the attention of the people in the street, and the alarm was quickly given. All the fire-engines in the district turned out, but the flames spread, despite the efforts made to check them, to the floors above and below, and very soon four of the five floors were in flames. Crowds of people assembled in the neighborhood, and the street-car traffic stopped. The wall of the building facing Abington square fail out in sections, and as the floors burned they fell into the flery abyas.

On the Bleecker, street side the fire raged furiously, and gradually crept around to Hudson street, and seized upon the upper stories.

At 1:30 o'clock the fire was under control. Losses aggregate \$75,000. The occupants in the buildings were, in the main, insured.

AT DECATUR, II.J.

absets Dissain to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 11.—Two fires here today destroyed two dwellings, one owned by
John W. Ballard, and the other by George
Darran, worth \$1,500; partially insured in the
American and Phoenix Companies.

CHICAGO.

ODD-FELLOW INSURANCE.

Sr. Pavi, Minn., Nov. II.—In the suit of Ann Gellatty against the Minnesota. Odd-Fellow' Mutual Benevolent Association, the juit to-day gave the plaintiff a vardet for \$1.00 and interest. The Association had refused a pay the death allowance on her late husband because, his dues being unpaid, its rules on pended him from honests.

THE HOE. C. B. PAIGE, Buffalo, N. Y., is at

WILLIAM T. BAKER, Esq., leaves Thursday THE HOE. THOMAS BLAKEY, of Philadelphia.

THE HOR. J. W. CHAPMAN, Council Bluffs, THE HON. JOHN ADAMS, Marshal, Mich.,

THE HOR. THAD C. POUND, of Wisconsin, is THE REV. J. B. DRAPER, Peterburg, Ill., is

THE HOR. WILLIAM SNOWDEN, Waterloo, Ia.,

COL. R. G. INGURSOLL and wife, of Washing-i, D. C., are at the Grand Pacific Hotel. THE HOS. H. D. DEMENT, of Dixon, Ill., State easter, is sojourning at the Cafe Schaeffer. GEN. AND MRS. PARROTT, of Keokuk, la., are topping with friends at No. 756 Michigan ave-

Mr. L. L. FARR, Sheriff of Fayette County,

ne Justices will be patriotic to-day, and close their offices at noon to go forth and in the welcome to Grant.

PHILLY J. GILLETT, Superinteedent of the sylum for Deaf and Dumb Children, and Dr. F. Carriel, of the Central Insane Asylum, cksonville, III., are at the Grand Pacific

PANED Lulie Strong, who was jealous over, or ex-lover, Harry Strong, at-to commit suicide at No. 149 Monroe

TEMPERATURE TESTERDAY, as observed name, optician, No. 88 Madison street as Bullding), was at 8 a. m., 64 degrees; ... 66; 12 m., 68; 3 p. m., 69; 8 p. m., 65. ster at 8 a. m., 29.34; 8 p. m., 29.36.

MEETING OF THE Chicago Mechanics' In-held at 50 Dearborn street last night, ution was adopted declaring the elec-all persons to membership whose initia-as are not paid within thirty days void. To-DAY's TRIBUNE, with its comprehensive and compact history of Gen. Grant's Trip Around the World, can be had in quantities or n single wrappers ready for mailing, at the counting-room, corner of Madison and Dear-

CHARLES FERRIS, A BOY living at No. 704
vest Fourteeuth street, was yesterday aftercon bitten on the leg below the knee by a dog
mposed to be rabid, belonging to James Carcoll, of No. 753 West Fourteenth street. The
og was shot by Officer Thome, at the request

Company, now playing at Hooley's, salary garnisheed yesterday by Mrs. who is the proprietress of a boarding-to the corner of Van Buren street and avenue. Her claim amounts to about e on an old board-bill.

the 15th of the present month, remain-until Jan. 1, when he will be relieved Jameson. who will stay until April 1. seenth Ward was called to meet last even-ut owing to a failure to send out the notices, very few of the members re-ed. Those present, however, agreed to meeting a week hence at Brand's Hall, astructed the Executive Committee to see and speakers were engaged for the oc-

rempay ALL THE machine hands in Clarkers & Co., furniture manufactory on street, near Blue Island avenue, struck and are still out. It appears that they an advance of 15 per cent. The propriest acceding to the request, a meeting held Saturday night, at which resolutions passed declaring that they would not go rix after Monday, Nov. 10, unless the adwas granted. A committee was appointed the resolutions forwarded to the proper, who declined to consider it.

s, who declined to consider it.

Hen attached to a light truck wagon ran

seterday afternoon at 4:85 o'clock from

rner of Clark and Adams streets. The

Hugh Hessler, was thrown to the

shoulder. At Madison street the rig

i with street-car No. 7, of the

a wonte lies, breaking the rear plat
dithrowing the driver over the dash
n such a way that he sprained his left

The runsway horse and the wagon are

by John Ehrhoff, organ manufacturer,

9 Superior street and 43 Michigan street.

AN HAMED BOETWICK, Board-of-Trade-

standing between two freight-cars, one ich had no bumper, when an engine down and pushed the cars together, he above result. It is said that it was sheen-minded, and wandered among the cars aimlessly, and that ention of the Superintendent of the does called to the matter. The conhave often noticed him in very prepositions, but he has beretofore escaped

was voted to exclude reporters, but at the close of the meeting a committee would inform them of what transpired that was of interest to the public. All that the meeting did, according to

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Academy of Sciences was held last evening in their building, corner Wabash sveune and Van Buren street. Prof. H. H. Babcock presided. Prof. Hough, of Dearborn Observatory, delivered an address on "The Physical Aspects of the Planet Jupiter." One result of his observations is that he has figured out approximations for the dismeters of the planet, which exceed slightly those given in the American and British nautical almannes. His observations are still being continued with especial reference to the period of rotation. This he expects to arrive at by observing a strange spot on the disk of the planet which gives him an approximation of 9h. 56m. 35s, as the rotation period. The spot which he has found has not been described before. He computes its length at 28,000 miles, with a breadth of 8,000 miles approximately. The usual discussion followed, and after some routine business the meeting adjourned.

discussion followed, and after some routine business the meeting adjourned.

Another patal accident, and once again will the Coroner and his jury be called upon to censure the owners of the machine, and call upon the city authorities to take some action towards compelling owners of buildings to use proper care in this regard. Willie Wradt, 13 years of age, living with his parents at No. 16 Auburn street, came down-town yesterday with his sister to deliver a package of made-up clothing. Forgetting at just what store the clothing belonged, he entered the premises of Clement, Bane & Co., at the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, and, after walking to the third floor, took the elevator. It appears that the elevator in this building does not completely fill up the shaft, and at each floor there are ledges, perhaps two feet in which, which extend out into the passage-way. The little fellow in some way missed his footing as the elevator started upward, and, falling into the opening, dropped out of the elevator; and, rebounding on the ledge, fell headlong into the open space fifty feet is depth. The unfortunate boy was picked up dead at the bottom, his neck having been broken by the fall. Dr. Hosmer was called, but he could do nothing. A hack was procured, and the sister went home with the dead body of her little brother.

WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS

Bogue, and Assistant Secretary Charles Hamilton.

The reports of the Chief Inspector for the month of October were read and considered.

The petition of Munger, Wheeler & Co. in regard to the inspection of barley was read, and referred to Commissioner Bogue for investigation and report.

The pay-roll for the month of October was submitted, and ordered paid.

The report of the Chief Inspector showed a very large business transacted during the month of October, as follows: in inspection—Car-loads winter wheat, 1,1924; spring wheat, 12,048; mixed wheat, 245; corn, 13,537; oats, 2,059; rye, 687; barley, 2,905. Total, 33,405 car-loads. Received by lake and canal, 1,030,750 bushels of grain of all kinds. Out inspection—Bushels winter wheat, 12,500; corn, 6,951,548; oats, 541,966; rye, 160,814; barley, 2317,394. Total, 10,977,790.

MASON C. BATCH.

Yesterday morning Mason C. Hatch was closeted in the private office of the Traveling Men's Association, in the Howland Block, together with his partner and the Directors, and was assisting them in going over the books for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of the defacation.

defalcation.

Charley Reed, one of Haitch's bondamen, tates that Hatch will square up all of his accounts with the Association. Reed believes that the bondamen will not be called upon to that the bondsmen will not be called upon to assist him, as be can repay all obligations by the sale of the estate left him by his father.

Hatch was about the street yesterday in company with his attorney, and seemed to feel much better than when he first returned to the city. He is still proof against reporters, however.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

he annual meeting of the Chicago Relief and Society was held Monday. The following ers were elected for one year:

cers were elected for one year:

resident—E. B. McCagg.

reasurer—Henry W. King.

hairman Executive Committee—E. C. Larned.

hirectors—C. G. Hammond, N. K. Faironk, T.

Harvey, R. T. Crane, C. H. S. Mixer, J.

son Loomis, Julius Rosenthal, A. A. Sprague,

W. Potter, E. B. McCagg, Henry W. King,

ijah Keith, Wirt Dexter, H. A. Johnson, E. C.

rned, L. Z. Leiter, William H. Bradley, C. F.

tos, the Hon C. H. Harrison, Mayor, ex officio.

executive Committee—E. C. Larned, W. H.

adley, T. W. Harvey, Julius Rosenthal, L. Z.

tter.

THE CITY-HALL

Collector, and \$510 from the Controller. COMPLAINT WAS MADE yesterday that the stablishment of Underwood & Co. was stinkng badly. The concern is located in Bridge-

THE MAYOR YESTERDAY pardoned one Mary J. Arch from the Bridewell. It was an extreme and besides was in delicate health.

PATROLMEN HEIDELMETER AND BOWEN WER on trial before Supt. O'Donnell yesterday against them was dismissed, it appearing to the satisfaction of the judge and jury that there

to-day,—in fact, they will scarcely be open at all. It is certain, however, that Mr. Waller will be at his office in the forenoon long enough to open bids for painting the bridges, and likely that a few others of the beads will drop into their offices as a matter of form.

their offices as a matter of form.

ALD. Wallo wishes it understood that the Adam Schillo spoken of in the papers yesterday as having been engaged in a drunken row and shooting scrape is not his partner in the lumber or any other business. He does not know the shooter, and, furthermore, his partner is not a man of that kind.

MARSHAL SWENIE was the bappiest man around the rookery resterday, and acted very much as if there had never been an election. In reply to inquiries for news, he handed out a cigar, and his face was wreathed with smiles for those who came to congratulate him upon his promotion. He is now Fire Marshal of "the entire city," and, instead of getting \$2,500, gets \$3,600 per year, less 5 per cent.

THE FOLLOWING WERE the condemnations of meat yesterday: At No. 64 West Jackson street market, one quarter of beef; at No. 53, one ham; at Nos. 15 and 16, one ham; at Nos. 9 and 10, one shunk calf; and at No. 196 South Water street, one slunk calf. In the Stock-Yards district fifteen diseased hogs were condemned; and in the Bridgeport district eight quarters of bruised meat were put in the tank.

once closed inside of ten minutes,—the rule that the land-lubbers shall do all the waits. The tenders have been instructed in the mattime and again, and, if these complaints contuct to be made, some discharges will be the suit. A few would not do any hurt.

sult. A few would not do any hurt.

Maj. Lanigan, or the City Treasurer's office, has been in a great sweat about getting a horse for the procession to-day. Failing elsewhere, he yesterday asked the loan of Dr. De Wolf's fiery steed. The Doctor said he would be using his horse himself, but he could let him have the horse at the Small-Pox Hospital, and the animal was sent for, and tied up in front of the rookery. As Brock McVickar would say, the scene was "speechless." The animal had the epizootic, was covered with scabs, and had the appearance of not having been cleaned for several weeks. It was a rough joke on the Major, and if he turns out to-day he will not be astride the small-pox mag.

AN ECONOMIC STROKE.

There are now employed in the Water De-

There are now employed in the Water Department twenty-three men who are known as the "shut-off gang," whose duty it is to turn off the water from such as do not pay their water tax. The most of these men are at present employed in serving notices to delinquents, and Mr. Waller thicks that the work they are doing could be done through the mails at a great public saving, and Supt. Lieb heartily agrees with him. A conference with the Mayor on the subject is to be had in a few days, and the prebabilities are that the services of most of the "gang" will be dispensed with. The actual shut-off work, Mr. Waller thinks, could be done with two or three men, or with one man, if he were furnished a horse. Something will, no doubt, be done in the matter.

doubt, be done in the matter.

THE FULLEFON AVENUE CONDUIT.

At the last Council meeting a resolution of inquiry was adopted in reference to when the people would be in receipt of the benefits they have been led to believe would come of the completion of the Fullerton avenue conduit. Mr. Cregier yesterday, in answer to questions on the subject, said he did not believe that the machinery would all be in inside of six weeks. He had been pushing the work, but the machinery men had constantly been behind. Mr. Waller said he would report the facts to the Council, but he thought it would be an unnecessary expense to put the machinery in operation this winter, even if it was now completed. With the river covered with ice, as it will be in a few weeks, he did not see that pumping it out, as was proposed, could be of any sanitary good.

A LAMMNT FROM THE BRIDEWELL.

A LAMENT PROM THE BRIDEWELL. Supt. Feiton, of the Bridewell, was around yesterday complaining that some one was erecting a board fence around his hotel which cut off both ingress and egrees, and he did not like it at all. An examination into the case showed that there was some dispute between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and the owner of the property at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Western avenue as to right of way, and that the fence had been erected to bring the railroad to terms, and force the Company to purchase the property. The city's interest in the matter will be looked after to-day, and whatever legal questions are involved have been turned over to the Law Department. The city cannot afford to keep people out of the Bridewell who ought to go there, and there is accreely a doubt but the fence will be removed.

PROMPT EMPOOYES. Supt. Felton, of the Bridewell, was around

PROMPT EMPOOYES.

Dr. De Wolf is to be congratulated upon the promptness with which his Ward Inspectors report every afternoon. They are required to report every afternoon. They are required to report at 4 o'clock, and, whether their work for the day has been much or little, they are often ahead of time,—never behind. It is not known how prompt they are in going to work in the morning, but, if they stood around a corner in the vicinity of the rookery all day, they could not be more promot in coming in in the afternoon. The turning of the bridges sometimes delays the business-man in getting to and from his business, and then again the press of business often delays them; but it is not so with these inspectors, for, whether they have been at work at Bridgeport or in a neighboring saloon, when the clock hand marks 4 o'clock they are on hand, jostling and crowding one another in their anxiety to be first to answer the roil call. They are a well-drilled lot of men.

EXTENDING THE WATER-SUPPLY. PROMPT BMPOOYES. EXTENDING THE WATER-SUPPLY.

EXTENDING THE WATER-SUPPLY.

A week ago the Council ordered that the water-supply be extended beyond the city imits along Milwaukee avenue, in the face of the protest of the Commissioner of Public Works and the advice of the Law Department. The order was in the interest of an individual, and, since the Mayor had been writing messages on the water-supply, arguing that it was insufficient, and recommending that additional engines be purchased, etc., it was though he would yet othe order. He did not, however, and, since the precedent has been made, there is no telling the precedent has been made, there is no telling where the thing will stop. The charter provides that all surplus water over and above supplying the residents of the city should be applied to cleansing the sewers, and Mr. Waller was on the eve of so using it; but, since the Mavor has practically determined to extend the water-supply wherever it is desired, the provision of the charter will remain a dead letter. The question is a serious one, both from an economic and sanitary standpoint.

DISEASED MEAT SPECIMENS. Dr. Danforth has again been called upon by the Health Department to examine specimens of meat from the Stock-Yards which is being forced upon the market every day. He yester-day wrote Dr. De Wolf as follows on the sub-

day wrote Dr. De Wolf as follows on the subject:

DEAN SIR: Some days since I received from you
a hog's kidney, and several pieces of fat pork. The
kidney was much enlarged, and undergoing fatty
degeneration. It also contained one large cyst,
and several small cysts, each one of them distended with fluid. For functional purposes the
organ was all but useless.

The specimens of pork were shockingly bruised
and mangled. The bruised portions were in an
advanced stage of decomposition, so that they
stunk vigorously. A living animal with these
terrible contusions upon him could not help being
poisoned by the absorption of the debris of decomposed tissue. Yours, I. N. Darporra.

These specimens were the average of the
quality of the meats condemned every day,
and, since it is utterly inpossible to condemn all
that should be condemned, and also to prevent
these meats getting on the markets, consumers

these meats getting on the markets, consumers of pork should be careful of whom the get their

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 11.—This evening Charles Harris, 22 years old, and single, at-tempted suicide while in the street in front of No. 217 St. Clair street. For some time he has seen interested in temperance work, and more recently-has taken great interest in the Moody meetings, but had rather gone back on temperance. Last night be attempted to kill himself while at the Moody inquiry-meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, but was prevented by acquaintances. About 6 o'clock this evening he went to the above number, and bade several ladies there good-by, saying he was about to start for Heaven. Harris then appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and consequently little attention was paid to his talk. A few minutes after this declaration he went into the street and, placing the muzzle of a pistol just below his heart, fired. Surgeons were summoped and the young man taken to the hospital. Recovery is thought to be impossible. Whisky and great mental excitement over religious matters are believed to have been the cause of the act. ecently has taken great interest in the Moody

GOVERNMENT BOND PURCHASES.
New YORK, Nov. 11.—The Post says: "Up to noon to-day the Assistant Treasurer at this city had paid on account of the \$10,000,000 of United had paid on account of the \$10,000,000 of United States bonds bought for the Sinking Fund \$8,246,164. As the whole amount is to be paid in rold, and in the ordinary way would have to be transferred bodily from the Sub-Treasury vaults, the banks, through the Clearing-House Association, have asked the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to store the money in one of the Sub-Treasury vaults, which was built for the accommodation of silver, until such time as the Bank of America can complete its arrangements for acting as a storehouse for the gold against which certificates of deposit are to be issued for Ciearing-House settlement."

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Steamships Belgian, City of Chester, and Katie, from New York; Neder loston, have arrived out.

moville, Nov. 11.—Arrived, steamships De-onia, from New York; and Scandinavian, from footreal.

FAT STOCK.

Report of the Committee on Class A Cattle.

A Fine Display of Poultry, Dairy Products, Etc.

A Notable Showing of Hogs--- The Competing Steers.

The Fat Stock show was fairly opened yes-terday, and the entries had all arrived. There are in all 200 stalls for single exhibitions of and a great number of pens for sheep and hogs. The attendance yesterday, although considerably better than that of the first day, was still quite light, those who put in an appearance as a rule being men who were interested in live stock. In the evening, however, the at-tendance was much better, a number of ladies finding a place in the assemblage. The latter took more pleasure in watching the operations of the steam incubator that was batching out There are many

INTERESTING PRATURES in this exhibition, each of which furnishes a study for hours. In the first place, there are three or four of the heaviest weight steers probably in America, if not in the world. These were here last year, and include the large white steer Nels Morris, belonging to John B. Sherman, of the Union Stock-Yards Company, and old Gov. Morton and Hoosier Boy, beloning to George Gray, of Rushville, Ind.

These steers were all here last year, and it will be remembered that Gov. Morton took the first prize for heavy weights. His owner claims that he has taken first prize for Gov. Morton every time he has shown him since

claims that he has taken first prize for Gov. Morton every time he has shown him since he was 2 years old, and he has shown him in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Otio. This mass of fiesh and bones weighed, according to the statement of his master, 3,190 pounds before he started from home with him. He is 6 years old now. He was fully described last year, and is one of the roans.

John B. Sherman's white steer, which was also on exhibition a year ago, has improved wonderfully since last seen, and his keeper says he has gamed 100 pounds.

he has gained 100 pounds.

THE HEAVY WHIGHTS

were weighed Monday night, and there were some discrepancies in the statements by he yesterday somewhere. Mr. Gray claimed that his steer weighed 2,940 pounds, while Mr. Sherman's steer weighed 100 pounds less, or 2,840. The man who had charge of Mr. Sherman's steer yesterday stated that he weighed 2,840 pounds, while Gov. Morton weighed but 2,886, thus claiming a beat by four pounds. So it is hard to tell which is ahead yet. Mr. Mills, the Assistant Secretary, being appealed to for a decision, said the weights were not made public yet, but that, there being some trouble about the matter, it was decided to weigh both these steers over again. Mr. Gray claimed that his steer was sick all day Monday, and would not eat. He was suspicious that somebody had been trying to poison him. However, Gov. Morton was all right yesterday.

Hoosier Boy, probably the next largest steer in the show, is also a roan, 5 years old, and weighs 2,615 in the building, having shrunk twenty-five pounds in transport. Mr. Gray was confident yesterday that he had taken the first and third prizes, while Mr. Sherman had taken the second. This matter is not settled yet. THE HEAVY WEIGHTS

ANOTHER VERY LARGE WHITE STEER

is owned by Jeremiah Le Quarte, of Illinois City, Rock Island County, in this State. He is called Burnside, and stands nearly opposit Gov. Morton. His owner stated that he was taken up out of the pasture last Friday, and weighed at that time 2,870 pounds. He is not in a good condition for showing, being very dirty and unpresentable. He has a mammoth frame, great depth of flank and length of hip, but he is rough, patchy, and is not well formed, He has not been weighed here yet, but will be this morning, when he will probably turn the scales at 2,650 pounds.

Durhams.
S. E. Prather, of Sanzamon County, displays two thoroughbred Short-Horn cows, one of which is a little beauty. She is not large, is a deep red, 8 years old, was sired by imp. Booth; dam Miss Norton. The other is a roan cow, 7 dam Paulina, by 1,266 Wiley 3d, 2,386. these animals are fine specimens. MR. J. D. GILLETT,

of Elkhart, Ill., is the king exhibitor this year. He has sixty-five head of Short-Horn grades, and a finer lot of cattle probablay were never seen in one man's possession. Their ages are 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, and they run remarkably even, so much so that he has great difficulty in telling one from another himself, where the color and marking are the same. he same.
Mr. T. L. Miller has a very fine herd of six

Mr. T. L. Miller has a very fine herd of sixteen Herefords and their crosses, of which The Theburs will speak more particularly hereafter. Gen. L. F. Ross, of Avon, Ill., has some very fine specimens of Devon cattle, a cow and calf attracting particular attention.

Among Mr. Miller's Herefords is the beautiful little cow Jenny, which took the sweepstakes prize in the show last year as the best cow of any age or breed. She is now 5 years old; last year she weighed 1,595 pounds, and this year she will go 1,740. She hasn't a patch on her, but is as smooth and even as anything can be, showing an abundance of meat in the best flaces.

John B. Sherman has brought down nine head of fancy cattle, which attract a great deal of attention.

HORSES.

E. Dillon & Co., of Normal, have entered a team of draft gray Norman stallions, Nogent and Loiret, which they imported from France in 1877. They are 6 years old, and weigh 1,900 cach, and stand sixteen hands two inches in hight.

night.

Mr. A. H. Taylor has entered the Hambletonian stallion Florida.

Bruno Zansel, of Hyde Park, has entered Malcom, the English thoroughbred, formerly owned by David Gage. He is 17 years old.

The Percheron-Norman stallion Balbec has been entered by L. F. Ross, of Avon, and he is for sale. He was foaled in 1870, and was imported in 1873.

One of the principal features of the exhibition is the department for DAIRY PRODUCTS,

with its fifty or more exhibitors. The butter

with its fifty or more exhibitors. The butter and choese are arranged on tables in the articular party. C. B. Lambert, of Wanconds, Ill., exhibits a new process of making choese, by which the water in the milk is all taken away from the caseine, the acidity developing itself in the hoop, by which process he claims better choese is made than by the old process. Mr. Lambert is also exhibiting a number of Stilton choese, made by the English process, and Prof. Arnold's new process, called the "New Departure." and the McAdam Cheddar process. Several apparatuses for making butter and choese are shown.

The display of POULTRY

POULTRY POULTRY

is good, comprising turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens. Bush & Blodgett, of Downer's Grove, have a large number of coops of all these species. A pair of Pekin ducks is shown by Shade & Davis, of Dyer's Mills. Ind., and four coops of Brahmas, two black and two light, all of them beautiful specimens, are shown by Mrs. Z. D. Brown.

Mr. Strawn, of Ottawa, arrived yesterday with a car-load of Cotswold sheep, many of which were recently imported from England.

has at last reached a stage near completion, and, to all lovers of sugar-cared hams, appetizing breakfast bacon, or well-seasoned sausage, the appearance of the porcine models must have been truly invigorating. A trip through this department developed the fact that the show is not only very large, but that the quality of the stock on exhibition is up to the highest degree of perfection.

f perfection.

B. J. Orton, of Cambridge, who succeeded in capturing the challenge-cup last season, has made desperate efforts to retain the cup by bringing out the best specimens to be found. One of the animals, a monster in weight, is because of the knowing ones as likely to re-

considered by packers about the most even lot in the show, and their weights are much better than the best averages.

H. C. Castle, of Wilmington, Ill., has a large and very creditable lot of hors on exhibition of his own feeding, which will be hard to beat. One of the several monsters entered for the challenge cup is considered by experts as the best fat hog ever exhibited in Chicago. This hog has been engaged for axportation to England, and will be shown at the great Smithfield Fat-Stock Show, which has been held is London for over eighty years past. All who have critically examined this animal feel assured that the country will not be disgraced by his exhibition in England or any other country.

The best show in this class is that of Messrs. Oliver, Fell, and Miner, and consists; of a carload of the most evenly fatted hogs that has ever been brought to this market. Commissioner Pell, of the English Commission, expressed himself as better pleased with this exhibit than any other in the show. This carload lot attracted very general attention from the Stocks-Yards men.

Commissioner John Clay, Jr., was awarded the highest honors in his class of Short-Horn steers of 2 and under 3 years, and, his namesake being in the Exposition Building, it seemed to gratify the spectators that this superior steer should receive the first prize. A more datailed report of this and other Short-Horn prize-winning steers, exhibited by Messrs. J. N. Brown & Sons, will be given in the reports of the Committees, which will be presented to the Board to-morrow morning.

THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES

THE SEVERAL COMMITTEES

on weights and measures went to work at 9 o'clock. The following were some of the

weights:

Mesars. Graves & Co., one steer 4 years eld,
2,445; one steer 3 years old, 2,000.

A. F. Moore, one steer 2 years old, 1,786.
J. D. Giliett, one steer 3 years old, 2,139.
Wing & Thompson, one steer 4 years old, 2,240;
one steer 4 years old, 2,166; one cow, 1,525; one
cow, 1,610.
John B. Sherman, one steer 3 years old, 2,018.
J. N. Brown's Sons, one steer 2 years old, 1,449;
one steer 2 years old, 1,449; one steer 1 years
old, 1,636; one steer 1 year old, 1,336; one
steer 1 year old, 1,246; one steer 1 year old,
1,338; one steer 1 year old, 1,249; one steer 1 year
old, 1,193.

Dexter Curtis, one cow, 1,833; one cow, 2,042;
one cow, 1,936.

The following is the report of the Commit-The following is the report of the Commit

Lot 1-Short-Horns Thoroughbreds, Steers 4 years or over-5 entries.

2,035 2,500 2,155 2,438 1,943 2,445 1,568 2,166 1,578 2,240 Average ... 1,861 2,358 1.28

premium steer. Hood, second in this respect.

GRAND CAVALCADE.

The Exposition Building was crowded during the evening, and the procession of the largest and best horses and cattle attracted very general attendance. The avenues through which the stock passed in review could hardly be kept clear for the passage, so great was the interest of the spectators to get a nearer view.

Mr. Dillon, of Normal, headed the procession with his large imported Norman-French stallions.

with his large imported to the latest and most popular quickstees, which seemed to be fully appreciated by the mountains of horse and beef, and, while there was not exact time and step to the music, there was an earnest and matter-of-fact determination manifest on the part of each snimal to put the best foot forward and make the best possible approach a satisfactory for the smiles and pearance in partial return for the smiles and admiring glances of the fair sex in attendance.

Great preparations are being made for the grand review of all the stock before Gen. Grant and party to-night, and all who want desirable positions from which to see to the best advantage the largest collection of extraordinary large fat stock gathered together from the Western States for this show abould go early.

MADISON NOTES.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 11.—Gov. Smith day appointed the Hon. John Johnson, of Milwaukee, as one of the Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Janeaville, vice Hinckley, resigned. The quarterly meeting of Kock and Dane County Free-Will Baptist Conference will be held at Eyanaville Saturday and Sunday. THE RETURN OF ULYSSES.

One of the most unique and certainly one of the most appropriate contributions to the decopicture is 15 by 16 feet in size, and is executed in the ancient Grecian style by the well-known fresco artist Almini, No. 343 Wabash avenue, whose store-front it adorns.

The best and the cheapest, Dawson's confection and cigars, 211 State street.

BURNS-Katheen, beloved wife of James Ledget Burns, Nov. 10, aged 50-years. Born in County Ros-comon, ireland. Funeral from 456 North Branch-st. to Church of the Immaculase Conception to depot, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family kindly in-New York papers please copy.

p. m. Thursday.

CADMAN—Nov. II, of paralysis, William S. Cadman. aged 48 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 283 West Monroest, on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 1 p. m.

La Cleveland papers please cory.

SIM—Nov. 11, at Belvidere, Ill., Dr. Thomas Bim, aged 70 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCABK—At 71 North Curtis-st. Nov. 10, at e p.m., of congestion of the brain, Theress, infant daugnter of James M. and Theress McCabe, aged 2 years 4 months and 17 days.

A LI, MEMBRIS OF THE ANDERSONVILLE BUR-Vivors' Association, and all ex-Rebel prison sur-vivors, are invited to join Lyon Pert. No. 2, G. A. R., for the procession in honor of tien, Grant, Rendearous is 55 North Clark-s. . at 1 s. m. Fell X LA BAUME, Commander, R. J. KHOFF, Adjutant. Commander. R. J. KROFF, Adjutant.

A GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held in Lower Farwell Hall to-alght, conducted by W. H. Murray.

D. L. MOODY. THE EVANGELIST. FINISHES his work in Cleveland this week, and will speak in this city at the Chicago Avenae Church, Sunday moraniz, afternoon, and evening. Admission will be by cickets, which can be procured at hevell's book-store, 150 Madison-st. POST 2s. G. A. R., WILL RENDEZVOUS AT Judge Moore's Court-Room, City Building, at haif-past 1,1 evicek a. m. to-day, instead of haif-past 14, as heretofore amounced; prompt attendance

Shake!

Glad to see you Home again While you are in our city we would like "right well" to show you our immense stock of stylish Garments

Or Take Your Measure

For a Princely Suit of Clothes. We don't believe you have met any more accommodating fellows in all your travels than we mean

& CO.,

C. O. D. Clothiers. C. O. D. Tailors, C. O. D. Furnishers.

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.,

NEAR DEARBORN.

In a recent article in the Chicago Tribune on the adulteration of food Mr. Angell, of Boston, and the eminent Frofessors of Chemistry, Messrs. Mariner and Piper, of this city, ay that:

"Large quantities of Vinegar and pickles are utterly unfit for use and poisoneas, containing copper, iead, sulphuric acid, and other deleterious substances." This is only too true, and as long as consumers will not take the crouble to ask their grocers for a pure article, and will not insist upon tooking at the brand of the barrel, so long they will be liable to have their system poisoned and to ruin their health.

Established in 1848 we have succeeded, by always making a pure and palatable article, in erecting the largest "inegar Works in the world, and possessing our own Apple and Grape Presses, Mills, Distiliery, and Malt dice Refinerles we are enabled to use none but the purest and best raw material for our goods.

Read the following testimony, and then use no other than

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR.

"This certifies that I have examined the vinegar factory of Measurs. E. L. Prussing & Co., sla: their apparatus, process, and stock of Vinegar, etc., etc., and have taken therefrom 12 samples, which I have tound its be trickly pure, being free from metallic in the company of the compa

"G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist."
Chicago, Oct. 23, 1879."
The following eminent Professors of Chemistry have also certified to the absolute purity of our Vinegar, and their cartificates may be seen at our office: Dr. F. Mahia. Chicago; Charles M. Cresson, M. D. Philadelphia; H. W. Vaughn, State Assayer of Rhode Island; F. L. Barriett, Portland, State Assayer of Maine; Dr. E. Claassen, Cleveland; Wm. E. A. Alken, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, University of Maryland.
Look at the brand before purchaning, We guarantee all our Vinegar to be absolutely L. PRUSSING & CO.

Seats! Seats!! Seats! Last Chance for the Grand Stand. Tickets for Reserved Seats to be obtained at the Box Offices of Hoo-ley's, Hamilin's, and Olympic Thea-tres, at News Stands of the leading Hotels, Ciayton & Co. 's, SS. E. Mad-ison-st., and at the Grand Stand.

GRANT RECEPTION AVOID THE JAM on the streets chance to see the Procession from the E. cor. Clark and Lake-sts. Apply ear

THE LARGE BALCONY over Thompson's Restaurant is for rent on Wednesday SPLENDID LOCATION To View the Grant Procession.

Ten feet above the sidewalk, southwest corner Mose and Lazalle-sts. Apply early on the premises.

Military-The Grant Boom.

All those that during the GRANT BOOM or at any other time meet General Rheumatism, Colonel Neuralgia, or Major Backache, best "cut such acquaintance" by the use of the Great German Remedy.

ST. JACOBS OIL VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO. "Old Salamander Drug House,"
94 & 96 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

SHOES.

LADIES FRENCH CALF AND INDIA GOAT CORK SOLE SHOES JUST THE THING TO

Keep Your Feet Dry and Warn M. WHEELER & CO., 74 MADISON-ST., ond door east of McVicker's Th

APPLES Choice Winter Apples for sale at C. JEVNE'S

110 & 112 Madison-st. Prices the Lowest, and delivered free of charge.

THE

OYSTERS.

SOMETHING new and novel at KERN'S is a way of Owster Counter, —Oyster Broiling and Steam ar speciality that will teck to be palates of old own states and epicures who have clathed that no sales were to be abed in East of the counter of the counte

BUSINESS LUNCH. The Freshest Largest and Most Delicion SHELL OYSTERS possible to obtain, and in manner NEVER before attempted in the West.
Having more than TREBLED the seating and service capacity of formerly, gaining a new entrance with the service capacity of formerly, gaining a new entrance with instance, and the service capacity of the service capacity

CHAS. KERN. 108 & 110 LaSalle-st., 152 Washington-st.

HUNT'S BEMEDY.

PROVIDENCE. R. L. TESTIMONIALS "I have been greatly benefited in Kidney disease by HUNT'S REMEDY." Rev. E. G. TAYLOR, D.D., Paster First Baptist Church. "I have seen the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REM RDY in Propsy and Kidney diseases in my own case and a great many others."
E. R. PAWLEY, & Dyerst HUNTS REMEDY cured a member of my family idney disease after she had tried all other remedia-"I know of many cases of Kidney disease besown being cured by HUNT'S REMEDY."
FRANK R. DICKSON, 24 Market-

"I consider HUNT'S REMEDT the best medicin Dropsy and the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladde WM. B. BLANDING, 54 Weybosset-

STEEL PENS. HARRISON & BRADFORD'S

AMERICAN ARE THE BEST.

And excel in Smoothness of Point

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FAVORITE NUMBERS 1, 22, 20, 505, • 333, 165, Sample Cards sent on receipt of 10c. Address P. O. Box 2295. New York

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 9:30 a. m., So that our patrons and ourselves can give our undivided attention to THS RECEPTION OF GEN. GRAY on Wednesday. After this our sales will occur of Wednesday as usual. The sale of Toesday will be our last at old prices. We have instructions to WITE DRAW ALL GUODS unless 15 per cent advance can be obtained. We will rip them this once, and buyes should note this.

Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware.

50 Crates English and American White Granite Ware, in open lots. 25 Casks Rockingham and Yellow Ware. 600 Brls. Glassware, "Assorted."
A full line of Brackets and Chandellers, Lamps
Burners, Chimneys, Shades, &c.
Goods pasked for country merchants.
GEO. P. GOHE & CO., Ancidences BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

**BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS** THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock a.m. Full Lines of Desirable Goods.
M. M. SANDERS & CO., Auctions. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 139 Wabash-67.

REGULAR SALE OF

DRY GOODS, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), 10 SHARP. BY WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Boom 60 Reaper Block.

CANDY OUT THE UNION—EXPRESS
all parts, 11b. and upwar
25, 40, 600 per 1b. A4
orders, GUNTHER Co.
tioner, Chicago.

OKOLONA

The Keynote of the Party for the of 1880

As Sounded by an Org a Large Majorit

Party. The South Will Remain Cut Loose from th

Unless They Come Out for ty, and Leave Off Nullification

The South Will Stand So Mor tion of Jeff Davis an

It is a well-known fact th eratic paper published at C A. Y. Harper, and edited We have frequently pu the editoririal columns of cratic principles as the r Many of our Democratic peatedly disavowed that any wise the sentiment of he Democratic party, and the Republican party." the following correspo On Oct. 25 we address to Mr. Kernan, editor of the

OFFICE OF THE "TRIBU
OFFICE OF THE "TRIBU
OFT. 25, 1879.—Mr. W.
Southern States, Okoloma,
The following clipping is
issue of the Kokomo Dis
newspaper, and is only one
same character that have as same character that have a for a year past:

We are opposed to the power of the Republican prically decline to help that the Okolona States into furilican journals are interested. But the Democratic States, but the Democratic As the charge that the States is "in the emple party" has been so freque party and other Democrat section, we would be ple

ceived from Mr. Kernan. with punctuation and p appears in the original.
directly to the Kokomo D of the States includes ser pewspapers that have pe charges against him refer lieve that our readers wi the reply is in no wise meets the charges bo slanders in language that OKOLONA. Miss., Oct. 20 Tribune, Kokomo, Ind.—G is disgraced by a paper ca

My attention was first a of the unclean sheet by t Jittle lie in its issue of Au The Dispatch is in received with an interest of the property o

told him that we won exchange-list if he wo I had never heard of

And, if he doesn't like the precisely what he can do. But this isn't the only perpetrated at our expense In his issue of Oct. 2, spe States, he said that it was rate paper, published in

He lied when he made t And, what is more, he is Black, Simy, and Cowardly heart, that he was lying. And, if he doesn't l knows precisely what he co Jow; I do not even know the And yet he willfully as Tries to make the put spr and a speak in the po

ancestors.

I say to you, and to the man who would thus atte character of a fellow-man if he had half a chance.

I have sacrificed my tim Democratic party with all Heart, Brain, Soul, Will, and

Will, and
Power.

I have been
Mobbed,
Persecuted, and
Slandered
Because of my deathles
finant and immortal princiI have never requeste
quest, a single office or he
And the bouest and un
the party who know me k
my right arm be paralyze
than take a bribe to betra
of the Jeffersonian school
The Dispatch man make
tion. I DEFY HIM TO TH

Nay, more: I defy him to find a asippi who will indorse While I have my hand view the record of the The Northern wing of conspicuous in 1861.'5 by Bold,

Fiery, Patrioti Patriotic,
Aggressive, and
Unselfish

Opposition to the War.
It had its Secret League
of Liberty and Knights
and these Leagues if
mothing unwritten, and
To paralyze the hand
To stir up resistance to
To cheer the Confede
To discourage the Fe To discourage the Fe
Lar rns Union do, a
the sentiment of the N
fort Sumter to Appom
Their platform recog
don.

on,
And condemned coen
And their history the
tween the States was
often to the cause for
ontends to-day.
But, lo and look ye!
When the War is ove
ind of Democrats pro
Kick off their citizen
Don the Federal unif
Hire a horde of Yank
maters.

And then, with a
Whoop, and a
Hip-blo, and a

ON THE

II, at 9:30 a. m., d ourselves can give our undi-RECEPTION OF GEN. GRANT T this our sales will occur on the sale of Tuesday will be our have instructions to WITH-iless 15 per cent advance can be them this once, and buyers GBO. P. GORE & CO.,

13, at 9:30 a. m., E SALE

h and American White , in open lots. gham and Yellow Ware. ire, "Assorted."
lets and Chandellers, Lamps,
des, de.
ltry merchants.
GOILE & CO., Auctioneers.

NDERS & CO., AR SALE OF , and SLIPPERS

COTION
7. 13, at 10 o'clock a. m.
6 Desirable Goods.
NDERS & CO., Auctioneers. tra Trade Sale of

GOODS. NESDAY), 10 SHARP. CHAS E. RADDIN & CO.

CELEBRATED THROUGH out the Union expressed to all paris, I lb. and upward, a 25, 40, 600 per lb. Addres orders, GUNTHER Confee tioner. Chicago. S CANDLES, 78 & 80 STATE-ST

ale & Retail. Send for pr. ds sent C. O. D. anywho nt for the "MULTIPOES 2 W Madison St. Chicas

The Keynote of the Democratic Party for the Contest of 1880,

As Sounded by an Organ Representing a Large Majority of That Party.

The South Will Remain Solid; but Will Cut Loose from the Northern Democracy

Unless They Come Out for State-Sovereignty, and Leave Off Warfare upon Nullification and Secession.

The South Will Stand No More Democratic Defamation of Jeff Davis and Slurring of His Soldiers.

Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune. It is a well-known fact that there is a Democratic paper published at Okolona, Miss. It is called the Southern States, and is owned by Col. A. Y. Harper, and edited by Will H. Kernan. We have frequently published extracts from the editoririal columns of the States, and have asserted the fact that it was as true to Democratic principles as the needle is to the pole. Many of our Democratic exchanges have re-peatedly disavowed that the States reflected in any wise the sentiment of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, and have gone so far as to state that "The States is in the employ of the Republican party." In view of these facts the following correspondence is offered without further remarks:

On Oct. 25 we addressed the following letter to Mr. Kernan, editor of the Southern State;

Office of the "Tribure," Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1879.—Mr. W. H. Kernan, Editor Southern States, Okolona, Miss.—Duar Sin: The following clipping is taken from a recent issue of the Kokomo Dispatch, a Democratic newspaper, and is only one of a number of the same character that have appeared in that paper for a year past:

We are opposed to the further continuance in power of the Republican party, and most embatically decline to help that cause along by fanning the Okolona States into further notoriety. Republican journals are interested in the success of the states, but the Democratic press is not.

As the charge that the Okolona Southern States is "in the employ of the Republican party" has been so frequently made by the Dispatch and other Democratic newspapers of this section, we would be pleased to give you the space to reply to the same. Yours very truly,

T. C. PHILLIPS' SONS.

On Monday last the following reply was reto Mr. Kernan, editor of the Southern States :

On Monday last the following reply was received from Mr. Kernan. We give it in full. with punctuation and paragraphs the same as appears in the original. The reply is addressed directly to the Kokomo D'spatch, but the editor of the States includes several other Democratic newspapers that have persistently made the charges against him referred to above. We believe that our readers will agree with us that reply is in no wise evasive. Mr. Kernan meets the charges boldly, and answers the slanders in language that cannot fail to be under

OKOLONA, Miss., Oct. 29, 1879.—Editors of the Tribune, Kokomo, Ind.—GENTLEMEN: Kokomo is disgraced by a paper calling itself the Dis-My attention was first attracted to the nature of the unclean sheet by the following harmless little lie in its issue of Aug. 14 last:

Rittle lie in its issue of Aug. 14 last:

The Dispatch is in receipt of a private letter from Will H. Kernan, editor of the Okolona (Miss.) States, stating that an exchange of newspapers is desired: and he asks an advertisement of the States published in the Dispatch one time, with aditorial notice of same. Mr. Kernan closes by these words, "Thine for Jeff Davis and the Right." Really. Will, we cannot comply with

onr modest request.

The facts in this case are as follows:

The Dispaich man sent us a copy of his paper rith an "X" marked on the margin or wrap-

ng our customary rule, I wrote and exchange-list if he would publish our prospect-

I had never heard of his unprincipled and ob-cure aheet until be sent us a copy.

And when he attempts to make it appear that we, and not he, solicited an exchange, he simply lies. And, if he doesn't like this language, he knows
precisely what he can do.
But this isn't the only falsebood that he hes

But this isn't the only falsebood that he has perpetrated at our expense.

In his issue of Oct. 2, speaking of the Okolona States, he said that it was an "alleged Democratic paper, published in Mississippi, on money furnished by the Republican National Committee."

He iled when he made this statement;
And, what is more, he knew, in the core of his Black,
Simy, and
Cowardly
Theart, that he was lying.
And, if he doesn't like this language, he knows precisely what he can do.
I never laid a feather in the path of this fellow:

I do not even know the name of the disresutable puppy,
And yet he willfully and maliciously tries to
sum my reputation,—
Tries to make the public believe that I am a
spy and a sneak in the political household of my

appearors.

I say to you, and to the whole world, that the man who would thus attempt to assasinate the character of a fellow-man would pick a pocket if he had half a chance.

I have sacrificed my time, and toiled for the Democratic party with all my

Will, and
Power.

I have been
Mobbed,
Persecuted, and
Slandered
Because of my deathless fidelity to its filuminant and immortal principles.

I have never requested, and never will request, a single office or honor at its hands.
And the housest and unprejudiced masses of the party who know me know that I would let my right arm be paralyzed in its socket rather than take a bribe to betray my fellow-partisans of the Jeffersonian school.

The Dispatch man makes his infamous accusation.

I DEFY HIM TO THE PROOF.

Nay, more:
I d-fy h m to find a man in Okolona or in Misississis who will indorse his accusation.
Until he does this, he shall stand branded as a
LIAR.
LIBELER, AND
MORAL LEPER.

While I have my hand in, I would like to re-view the record of the Depatch kind of Dem-

Patriotic,
Aggressive, and
Unselfish
Opposition to the War.
It had its Secret Leagues, known as the Sons
of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle,
and these Leagues left nothing unspoken,
nothing unwritten, and nothing unperformed,
To paralyze the hand of Yankee power;
To siir up resistance to the drafts;
To cheer the Confederate soldiery;
To discourage the Federal cause.
LETTHE UNION GO, AND GIVE US PEACE, was
the sentiment of the Northern Democrats from
Fort Sumter to Appomattox.
Their platform recognized the Right of Secession.

Their platform recognized the Right of Secession,
And condemned coercion as unconstitutional;
And their history throughout the struggle
between the States was replete with heroic devotion to the cause for which the Okolona States
contends to day.

But, lo and look ye!
When the War is over and done, the Dispatch
kind of Democrats proceed to
Kick off their citizen's clothes,
Don the Federal uniform,
Hire a horde of Yankes Brigadiers for drillmasters,

And then, with a Whoop, and a Hip-hip, and a Whooray, boys!

the Ameadments) must and shall be preserved.

To hear them talk, and jabber, and rant, and howl, and rave, you would think that the last mother's boy of them had fit, bled, kerflummired, and gone to glory for the "Nation" with a boss N.

In the late campaign in Buckeyedom, they pawed, and snorted, and ripped up the surrounding real estate, because Foster didn't come down here and help to shoot and plunder Democrats in the bloody deliracy of 1861-5!

And they went so far as to say that, if it hadn't been for the Democracy, there wouldn't have been a stick or a sliver of the Republic left!

This, in the face of the fact that the De-

left!
This, in the face of the fact that the Democracy dissolved the Union;
This, in the face of the fact that one-half of the Democratic party were Confederate soldiers, and nine-tenths of the other halt were Confederate sympathizers.
Now, if they believed in the Union,
And were friends and worshipers of the

And thought that the Union was the most gel-lorious Government on this mundane whirlwhy in thunder and Haiffax didn't they find it out in time to fight for it?
Why in Jerusalem-my-happy-home did they contribute time, money, toil, and attention to its overthrow?

I have incidentally alluded to the Ohio cam-

paign.
Let us look at it a little closer:
The Disputch kind of Democrats succeeded in securing the nomination of Ewing for Governor, in defiance of the will and wishes of the Jeffer-

What! Tom Ewing? The same.

What! The fellow who issued the infamous Order XI.,—an order by which the wives and little ones of Southern Democratic soldiers were driven from home, and left to Beg. Steal, or Starve On the pitiless highway?

The same.

What!! The fellow who tried to capture the robe and laurels of a Senator in a Kansas Legislature by representing himself as a regular old jabberwock of a Radical!

jabberwock of a factorial form of the same.

The same.

What!! The fellow who said, in a speech at Columbus; O., as late as July 30, 1873, that "the Democratic party is not a fit instrument of reform a American politics?"

The very same. And now I want to let drive a few questions at the bastard Democratic journalists of Yankeedom in general, and of Indiana in particular, and I hope that they will come up and answer them, or forever after hold their peace.

swer them, or forever after hold their peace.

To begin:
Have you captured a solitary State or county by putting our party-banner in the hands of the Federal Brigadiers?
Have you?
Have you captured a solitary State or county by swearing off from your former Secession and Nullifeation principles?
Have you?
Have you captured a solitary State or county by accepting the Amendments?

Have you?

Have you?
Have you captured a solitary State or county by forging my name to a letter in order to place the Okolona States in a mercenary light?
Have you!
Have you captured a solitary State or county

Hypocrisy, Dirt-eating, Treachery, Duplicity, and Duplicity, and
Trickery!
Have you?
I mean you, Mr. Cincinnati Enquirer;
And you, Mr. Philadelphia Times;
And you, Mr. New York World;
And you, Mr. Baltimore Gazette;
And you, Mr. Columbus (O.) Democrat, Forger and Deadbeat of Journalism;
And you, and you, and you, ye little poll-parrots of the mongrel Democratic press at

Terre Haute, Terre Hause,
Portland,
&c., &c., &c.,
That have helped to circulate the transpicuous
falsebood that the Okolona States is in Radical
pay, while you simultaneously squawked for
the most hemous heresies in the Radical con-

Mean,
And small,
And chesp,
And sneaking,
And contemptible,

We want no more of that,-

Do you hear? We have stood your Conservatism (as you call

t) long enough. We elected Tilden, and you were too coward-

Be warned in time that you may beware in

time.
Thine for Jefferson Davis and Jeffersonian Democracy.
WILL H. KERNAN.

A BUFFALO MUDDLE.

Burralo, N. Y., Nov. 11.—A dispute has arisen

over the Superintendency of the Poor, as to who was elected at the late election. Mr. Charles W. Fuller, Republican candidate, received a majority of 4,000, but his occupation of the office is to be contested by Mr. Louis Fritz, Democrat-

is to be contested by Mr. Louis Fritz, Democratic nominee. The ground on which Mr. Fritz will fight is that of ineligibility, he claiming that, as Fuller was Supervisor from the county at the time of his election, he cannot bold another office. The Revised Statutes of this State say that no Supervisor of any town can hold the position of Superintendent of the Poor. This law, although passed in 1824, has never been repealed. Mr. Fuller's friends claim that Mr. Fritz, who is a Supervisor, is also incligible, but

Fritz will try to squeeze out on the ground that he is from the city. At present things look very promising for a big fight over said office.

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 11.—Within the last forty-eight hours that portion of the State south of Sanfeo Bay has been visited by a copt-

ous rain, averaging about two inches. The storm extended over the central and northern portion of the State, but the rainfall is lighter than in the south.

Fritz, who is a Supervisor, is also ineligible

tion by said company against the person required to pay the full rates.

The next point considered was whether the fact that the contract was made prior to the law of 1873—it being determined that the rebate was an unjust discrimination under that law—kept it outside the effects of said statute. The opinion says:

If the railroad company in question had the right, before the enactment of the law of 1873 prohibiting unjust discriminations by railroad companies, to make a contract with particular patrons to sive them a recate from the freight rates it required from other patrons for whom it rendered the same service, it is unquestionably a fact that he is well 1873 has not impaired the obligations of any such contracts that may have been made by said company prior to the first day of July, 1873.

Again, had the Company, before the enactwhen you contemplate the lengths of oad faith and fictions to which you have gone in order to gain a victory?

Don't you?

I would, if I were you.

i would hide my face, and never look an honest man in the eyes again without blushing the hot, tingling, and scarlet blush of shame. Again, had the Company, before the enactament of the law of 1873, the right to enter into a contract to make such a rebate in its freight charges? The statute of 1873 against extortion and unjust discrimination by railroad companies did nothing but reaffirm the common I tell you, and I tell the Shams, Slangwhangers, and for whom you jot and jabber, that the Jeffer-sonians are sick—SICK—SICK of your

and unjust discrimination by railroad companies did nothing but reaffirm the common law in relation to common carriers, apply that law to the corporate common carriers of this State, prescribe rules of evidence in suits growing out of those offenses, and fix penalties to be imposed upon carriers guilty thereof. Consequently, a discrimination in railroad freight rates, which, under the statute of 1873, is an unjust discrimination, was, before the enactment of that statute, an unjust discrimination at the common law. The Commission continue:

Under the statute of 1873, a corporate common carrier may carry freight for as little compensation as he pleases, a person in whose favor a railroad company now agrees to make freight rebates may recover the amount thereof. The fact must not be forgotten that, while this is true, the patrons of a railroad company who, prior to the enactment of the statute of 1873, were required to pay foll freight fates, while other patrons were receiving rebates for identical services, and the right to an injunction against the company restraining it from collecting more from them than, at the same time, it was collecting for the same service from its patrons in whose favor it was making the rebate. The enactment of the statute of 1873 has not changed the law in this rebased. The law is now as it was then, that a railway company, although permitted to establish its rates of transportation, must do so without injurious discriminations as to individuals.

This rebate in question the Commission bold is Pussilanimous
policies, counter-marches, and surrenders,
And there MUST be a change.
THERE SHALL BE A CHANGE,
Or they will cut loose from you, and let you
drift to destruction. drift to destruction.

I will say, further:
The South will remain solid,
Never fear;
But she will remain solid for her own benefit,
Not for yours,
Unless you come out of the quagmires and
quick-sands in which you stagger and sumble,
to the sun-kissed mountain hights from which
you tumbled on the day of the New Departure.
You must come out for State-Sovareignty,—
Do you hear?

Do you hear! And for White Supremacy, must do so without injurious discriminations as to individuals.

This rebate in question the Commission hold is what the statute of 1873 calls a shift or evasion by which the Company seeks to excuse itself for unjustly discriminating against its freight-paying patrons at Joiet, from whom it collects full rates for the same services it renders to Carpenter & Marsh, to whom it gives the rebute under discussion. It is a balpable unjust discrimination by the Company against every other railroad freight-payer at Joiet, who, shipping grain over the Michigan Central Railroad from that place, is required by the Company to pay the regular rates of toll charged by it for the transportation of that class of freight on its railroad.

The conclusion is that the firms in question Do you hear?
You must quit boasting of your loyalty to the Union,—
Do you hear?
You must leave off your warfare upon Secssion and Nullification,—
Do you hear?
You must cease all this Yankee cant and lollypop that you have learned from the lips of the Satanic Stalwarts,—
Do you hear?
We don't propose to be disgraced by a partnership with men who have been suddenly converted to the belief that it was right to rob and murder the dauntless Democracy of the South,—
Do you hear?
We have stood your insults long enough.
You have defamed President Davis and slurred his soldiers as "red-handed Rebels."
We want no more of that,—
Do you hear?

class of freight on its railroad.

The conclusion is that the firms in question have been unjustly discriminated against by the Michigan Central Company, and, under the statute of 1873, may refover for any injury they may have suffered by reason of this unjust discriminated. may have suffered by reason of this infjust dis-crimination. The complainant must procure justice for himself. The Board will not ask the Court to fine the Railroad Company until it has become convinced that the Company will not itself do the complainant justice. The opinion is signed by W. M. Smith, George M. Begue, and John H. Oberly. We elected Tilden, and you were too constitute to inaugurate him.
We want no more of that,—
Do you hear?
You had better hear, and you had better heed, or the Jeffersonians will retire from your political roof forever.
I Stand by us, and we will stand by you,—
Not otherwise.

CURBENT OPINION.

"Isn't a Nation."

Bellefontaine (O.) Examiner (Dem.).

We have a double-barreled abotgun which says that "This isn't a Nation," anyway.

Dayton Journal (Rep.).
Epitaph of the Ohio Idea: "Died of too much Rebel Brigadier to the square rod of Con-

Okolona on the Death of Senator Chandler. Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.). Ambassador Zach Chandler, of the Nation of Michigan, died suddenly at the Pacific Hotel,. Chicago, on the night of the 31st ult. He had made a bitter and tressonable speech at McCor-mick Hall the same night.

Send down your armies, and we will influence your officers and corrupt your men, or we will fight them. But the negroes cannot rule us. "Bury the bloody shirt, and with it every time bury a Rebel."

And, every time you bury a Rebel, we will bury five of our oppressors, just as during the War we killed five Union soldiers to every Confederate dead.

If you make an Ireland of the South, we will make a Russia of the North.

There are nearly 48,000 Republican voters in State, and they are pretty well distributed

Dignity vs. Sociability.

Note 1 ort World (Dem.).

An esteemed Western contemporary observes that Senator Bayard possesses "the dignified, somewhat cold-blooded manners which New-Yorkers, as a rule, admire." Our esteemed contemporary means, we infer, to intimate that Senator Bayard has not the elements of popularity ascribed to a lamented Western statesman by a casual but enthusiastic acquaintance, who admiringly observed of him: "Sociablest feller y' ever see. Jes' put his feet on my lap and 'expectorated,' as them Eastern fellers say, over my head, and talked free and square." In Which Discriminations by Rail-

Why Should the Ute Savages and the South

why should the Ute Savages and the Southern Savages Be Treated Differently?

Lemars (Ja.) Sentinel (Statioart).

Why does the Nation hunt down the barbarians of Uteland, and leave the barbarians of Mississippi to the bent of their savage natures?

The savages of the West are amenable to the Nation, but the savages of the South bid the Nation defiance.

A Ute sayage is less barbarious, less cruel, less brutal than a Mississippi savage; yet the Ute is hunted to the death by armed forces of

plainant. The opinion of the Board was pre-pared by Commissioner Oberly. Mr. Knowlton complained that the Michigan Central Railroad Ute is hunted to the death by armed forces of the Nation, while the Mississippi butcher hides behind his ramparts of State lines and State Constitutions, and laughs.

A Ute savage would score to murder women, children, or unarmed men,—a Mississippi savage confines his murderous exploits to those classes; yet the former are pursued to the bitter end, while the latter are significant to seats at the council-board of the Nation.

Now, all this is inconsequential, illogical, and damnable; and, sation for the transportation of freight described as grain on its railroad. The facts stated in support of this charge were:

1. That the Michigan Central Railroad Comany has, since the law of July, 1873, paid to H.

lampable; and, As sure as there is a God in farnel, The Man on Horseback
Will take the kink of inconsistency from the

Truthful Words. Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).

All that is needed to disarm the opposition of the North, and to compel even its most stalwart bearers to furl forever the blood-stained banner of hate which has been so long finanted in the face of the South, and has been used as a pretext for every wrong inflicted upon us, is for us to secure quiet, peaceful, and fair elections.—Richmond (Va.) state (Dem.). that said rebate has been paid by said Michigan Central Railroad Company upon and for all Company's road.

2. That, while the Michigan Central Railroad
Company was making, in favor of H. S. Carpenter & Co., and Carpenter & Marsh, and others,

There never was a more truthful word spoken. The great body of the Northern people have no disposition to interfere with the local government of the Southern States; and fair elections in those States, whether peaceful and quiet or in those States, whether peaceful and quiet or not, would disarm every sectional discord-promoter in this section. It is strange that the Southern people have been so long finding out this fact. The people of the North do not hate the South or the Southern people, but they do not mean to give the General Government to a party which profits by corruptions of the ballot, either by violence or fraud. We can go further than our Richmond contemporary does in the above paragraph, and say that the Northern people will never interfere with State elections in the South, believing that a State Government must be strong enough to sustain itself without aid from the General Government; but in National elections every man in the whole country is interested, and the maintenance of a pure ballot in every State is a matter of National interest.

Etiquet Demanded It.

"It is proper for me to kiss the bride," said a
Leadville clergyman who had just united a
happy couple. "No, sir," replied the bridegroom firmly,—"it is proper for you to kiss the
dust"; and he shot the poor man dead. "I
didn't want to do it," explained the husband
afterward: "but the reverend person was
saucy, and etiquet demanded it."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisaments will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler, Stationer, etc., 1008
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., oraer of Twelfth-8t.

H. C. HERKIUK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NESES, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst. between Laballe and Wells.

PERSONAL DERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A RE-sponsible gentleman to fadorse for her; good secu-ity. Address P 27, Tribune office. DERSONAL-I ENJOYED PINAFORE IMMENSEdo you say? In confidence. P 30, Tribune office BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT - LARGE AND SMALI rooms, with first-class board. 392 MICHIGAN-AV.—CHOICE BOOMS, SINGLE and en suits. Day-boarders and transients ac-

West Siae. PARK-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board; also single rooms; day-board 16 ogden Av.—strangers visiting the city during the Grant reception can be accommodated with board and lodging. Terms reasonable.

NORTH CLARK-ST., FOUNTE DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; thout board, \$1 to \$3. CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts. four blocks south of Paimer HouseBoard and room per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, from
\$to \$10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

PNGLISH HOUSE—31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single rooms and board, \$4.50 to \$6 per week.
Transients, \$1 a day. Restaurant meals, 21 tickets, \$4.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT
aouth-front rooms for gent and wife; also, a few
single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter.

Wabsah-av., corner of Congress-st.

MACNIN HOUSE—JUST OPENSD—3 BLOCKS
south of Palmer House—50 warm, pleasant rooms,
with good board, \$1.25 to \$2 per day; also, rooms without board. A. DAVIS, proprietor. Office, Boom 4,
\$10 State-st.

MIONBOR HOUSE, 120 AND 122 SOUTH HALSTED.

MONROE HOUSE, 120 AND 122 SOUTH HALSTED-clean, pleasant rooms, 25c and 50c per night; family rooms, \$1 per day.

Miscellaneous. TRIBUNE BUILDING.
WE GIVE INFORMATION
WE GIVE INFORMATION
CONCERNING THE BOARDING AND ROOM
ACCOMMODATIONS OF CHICAGO.
BEST LOCATIONS

NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST SIDES CAN BE FOUND THROUGH US BY RELIABLE APPLICANTS ONLY.

BOARD WANTED. ARD-BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN PRI vate family, partly furnished room or rooms of t floor, with board. South Side. Address P 50, bune office. Tribune office.

Board—In a Private Family Near Twenty-scond-st., by a single gentleman. Address F49, Tribune office.

Board—A Partislan Gentleman Wants board and lodging sgainst French and Spanish lessons. Address Parisian, Tribune office.

KIMBALL'S PIANO AND OBGAN HOUSE

Oruer State and Adams
Classification of the Control AT THE FACTORY—FIRST-CLASS ORGANS AT THE FACTORY—FIRST-CLASS ORGANS AT prices beyond competition; wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Company, 63 East Indiana-st.

A LL CRITICS ADMIT THE SUPERIORITY OF THE famous DEGLER BRUS. PIANO. For sale only by STOLY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

DEWARR OF BOOUS DECKER PIANOS; BUY by STOLY HO GENTURE DECKER BROS., for sale only by STORY & UAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

DON'T FAIL, TO EXAMINE THE LABOR AND DON'T FAIL, TO EXAMINE THE LABOR AND DISCRETE BYOS. AND MAINTHINE BY STORY & CAMP'S, 193 and 190 State-st. HUNDREDS OF MATHUSHERS SOLD BY STORY & CAMP', sole agents, 184 and 190 State-st., (Chicago, and 912 and 914 Olive-st., St. Louis. NO PIANO SO POPULAB AS THE CELEBRATED MATHUSHEE, for sale only by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 180 State-8.

PIANOS TO REST—CHEAP—UPRIGHT AND Square. Planos sold on 810 monthly payments at low prices. 448 lillinois-st., North Side.

PEM EMBER NAME AND NUMBER OF THE BES!

place in Chicago to buy a plane or organ. STORY

& CAMP, 100 and 100 State-at. THOSE ELRGANT DECKER BROS, UPRIGHT are attracting much attention at STORY & CAMP's 188 and 190 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-BY J. H. KEELES, 163 CLARK-ST.: Clark-st., fronting Lincoin Park, 155 feet front; a decided bargain; only 440 per foot. Lake-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 100x169. Washington-st., one-half mile east of Central Park; a fine corner, 75x121, 82,750. Ogden-av., near Adams-st., 100 feet, 860 per foot, Mource-st., cast of Western-dv., 75x108; five years' Monroe-st., east of Western-Sw. 732104; five years time.
Warren-sw., lots west of California-aw, \$25 per foot. Five screen near Fifty-ninth-st., and Ashiand-sw. Forty acres near Fifty-ninth-st., and Ashiand-sw. Forty acres near South Lynn, 3 m.lies south of the cliy; a decided bargain for a small investment; will sell for double present price within six months. Ten acres fronting boulevard near Central Park. Six acress cast of Stath-st., near Seventy-second. Five acres fronting the river, near the Bridewell.

TOR SALE-BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, REAL-Estate Brokers.cov. Washington and Haisted--sts.; WEST SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY.
40380 feet on West Madison-st., east of Despiaines, \$300 per foot.
202 180, West Madison-st., east of Haisted, \$500 per foot.

20x180, West Madison-st., east of Haisred. \$500 per foot. 20x150, Madison-st., near Jefferson, with improvements, \$9,000.
22x125, Haisred-st., south of Madison, near Academy of Music.
50x100, Randolph-st., corner Curtis, \$200 per foot. Well rented. FOR SADE-BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER Washington and Helsted at

Mashington and Haisted-sta:

ACHE PROPERTY.

5 acres near Douglas Park.
6 acres near Contral Park.
6 acres just west of Driving Park; Wert Side.
6 acres near cirand Trunk st. R., south of Brighton.
15 acre djoining H. O. Sione's estate, Vincennes-av.
and South Park.

and south Park.

FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, CORNER
Washington and Halsted-sta.:

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

50x100 on Chicago-av. cast of Clark-st.

60x80, Plar-st., south of Chicago-av.

80x100, Ontario-st., near Rush.

3 good brick houses, corner Illinois and Pine-sta. A argain. 160 feet, corner Franklin and Huron-sta., \$80 per

FOR SALE—
A splendid list of residence property on West Side.
Prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$20,000.
Terms to suit.
Now is your time to invest before the boom strikes.
GRIFFIX & DWIGHT.
Corner Washington and Haisted-sis. Corner Washington and Haisted-sts.

FOR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR TWENTYfirst-st., good house, barn, and 50-feet lot; very,
very cheap; fine corner on Michigan-av., well rented;
s-story and basement sone-front house, only \$8,000.

H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

POR SALE—1603 DEARHORN-ST., 2-STORY AND basement brick, with brick barn, both have siate root, lot 25x120 feet. These improvements cost nearly \$8,000 besides the lot. Will self for \$4,000. The Cheapest brick house in the city. E. C. COLE, 144 Dearborn, FOR SALE-CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY, improved and unimproved. Bargains in acre property: Evanston and Washington Heights. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 202 LaSalle-st., Room 14. POR SALE—SIX NEW BRICK COTTAGES AND Ideas on Emerald ar. one block from horse-care, on a liberal credit. ALBERT CRANE, rner of Thirty-first and Haisted-siz.

STIRTIRDAN PRAT. DOTATE FOR SALE—SO AGRES IN SECTION 25, CORNER of Archer-av. and Seventy-first-st., \$6,000 cash; the cheapest acre property in the market. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st. JACOB WELL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

PUR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free: abstract free: railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salie-st., Boom 4.

TOR SALE—A FLORIDA HOME—2 MILES FROM Jacksonville, on the St. John's River, 60 acres oleared and under cultivation; buildings complete. For circulars with full description, address G. H. BALL, 45 and 47 Park Place, New York. POR SALE-80-AURE FARM IN McHENRY County, Illinois: well improved: location of the best: \$3,200. J. V. ALDKICH, Kichmond, Ill. MEAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-A FEW PIECES OF ACRE PROPERTY in Hyde Park, Lake, or Claumet' inust be cheap. IENBY WALLER, JR., 97 Desrborn-st. TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side. West Side.

To RENT-A FIRST-CLASS 12-ROOM House, all on two floors, just put in perfect order inside and out; all modern improvements; house stands in sarge lot. House located on the northeast corner of Hubbard and Wood-sts.; barn with house. Rent will be low to right kind of party. CHAS. A. KERFOUTACO., S. East Washington-st.

North Side. North Side.

TO RENT — MOST DESIMABLE NORTH SIDE

dwelling house, No. 278 Ohlo-st.; large 12-room
house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements; brick and stone; two-story and basement; will
be rented until May I at the low rats of \$60 per month.

WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-FLATS,

South Side. TO RENT-FLAT OF 6 ROOMS AT 335 WABASH av., near Van Buren-st. Inquire of ROBERT H WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to

TO BENT-BOOMS. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED BOOMS TO GEN-dians-st., pear State.

TO RENT-Stat EAST INDIANA-ST.—SUITE OF two front rooms furnished; house new; all mod-ern improvements, bath, etc. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM 723 NORTH TO KENT-FURNISHED ROOM TO PARTIES

1. ieft-hand bell. ; left-hand bell.

O RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
Bush-st., corner Michigan, by the day or w

South Side. O RENT-ROOMS TO VIEW THE PROCESSION; full view of the Grant stand. Opposite Palmer ouse, corner of Mouroe and State-sts. Apply at nom 17, 47 Mouroe-st. TO RENT-A PLEASANT AND ELEGANTLY furnished front room at 291 and 293 Wabash-av. Inquire at suite No. 8.

West Side. O RENT-S10 FER MONTH-FIRST FLOOR AND basement of fine brick house, 519 Western-ay. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

O RENT-24 ACRES WITH HOUSE AND BARN.
Northwest corner Division and Liucoln-sta. Apply
ELERIHGE & HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Rooms

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENTROOMS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,
GOUD LOCATIONS.
FOR FIRST-CLASS OCCUPANTS.
WE HAVE
MANY APPLICATIONS DAILY
CHOICE ACCOMMODATIONS
ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

WANTED-TO RENT-ROOM AT MODERATE rent between Randolph and Monroe and Aber-deen and Green-sia.; prefer board with it. Address F 41, Tribune office. A), Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FUNNISHED hruse in good location for a family of three persons. Best of references given. Address E. R. P. SHURLY, 55 South Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-A PAIR OF STEEL-BOWED SPECTACLES in leather case, in business part of town. Reward will be paid by returning to Corn Exchange Bank. will be paid by returning to Corn Exchange Bank.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING PAPERS,
Will reward finder by returning to 551 Warren-av.

LOST—BOOK—HISTORY OF OXFORDSHIBK. REturn to W. SEEATE, at new buildings, corner
Loomis and Jackson-sts., and be rewarded.

LOST—IN NRIGHBOKHOOD OF TWENTY-SECjond-st, and Michigan-av., a white stone camee carring. Suitable reward to party leaving the above at
Room 17 Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st,
and Wabash-av. and Wabash-av.

TERAYED OR STOLKN FROM 413 LINCULN-AV.,

TERAYED OR STOLKN FROM 413 LINCULN-AV.,

Lake View, a roan mare. Any information will be
thankfully received by the owner, J. G. SMYTH, 100

Franklin-8t.

To REWARD-IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND A
beaver plain gold ring in the washroom of the
floaton dyster House will return it to WILLOUGHBY,

HILL & CO., he will receive the above reward.

To goods taken from my house, No. 151 South
Sangamon-st., on the evening of Nov. 6, or information leading to their discovery, and no questions asked.

15.000 BOOKS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., new ...
Dickons, 15 vols., 5ew ...
Wateri History of Netherlands, 4 vols., 16 vols., 1

DIOCUTION CLASSES UNDER SAMUEL KAYZER L at Alien Academy, 144 Twenty-second-st., near (ichiesn-av. Evening class begins Tuesday evening, fov. 11, at 3; day class, Friday, Nov. 14, at 3 p. m. or private lessens apply to Dr. Alien, at the Academy, and Mr. Kayzer, Hoom 9 Hershey Hall.

OR SALE-TWO TICKETS (FAMILY CIRCLE) to the Orani reception at Baverir's Theatre toth. Make offer. F 47. Tribune office. OR SALE—THE PRIVILEGE OF VERANDA during procession this afternoon; best piace in the ity; will hold comfortably six persons. Apply in rear 43 State-st. R. E. HYAN.

WANTED WALE HELP.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, clerk, carpenters, mechanics, etc., to fill vacancies in city and country. If merchania, manufacturers, and others will apply to us we can fill all your vacancies. Chicago Directory, Room 34, 150 Zust Wash-gaton-st. WANTED-A GOOD SALESMAN. L. SCHICK, 31 WANTED-A RECRIVING CLERK - STRONG, quick, and accurate. C. H. SLACK, Grocer.

WANTED-A GOOD, STEADY MAN TO BUN Tribune office, wooder or shaper. Address L 44, WANTED-TAILOR TO WORK BY THE WEEK, and steady work guaranteed. 1336 State-at. WANTED-TINNER-TO A THOROUGHLY COM-potent man, who understands plumbing and fur-nace work, steady employment will be given in the country. Inquire of BRINTNALL, LAMB & CO., 72 WANTED-TINNER AT STOVE COMPANY, SO

WANTED-CYLINDER-PRESS FREDERS. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st., fourth floor. WANTED-25 OR 30 MEN TO RUN WOOD-working machiner, planers, saws, molding and tenoning machines. CLARK BROS. & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av. WANTED-BRIDGE CARPENTERS AND RAIS-ers. RUST & COOLIDGE, 142 Dearborn-st. WANTED-THREE GOLD-GILDERS. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st. WANTED-A GOOD WATCHMAKER AND EN-graver. Apply to GILES BRO. & CO., 19 State.

Rimployment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR company work in Southern Jowa; 200 for the South for grading, trackinging, spiking, etc., and 100 for the pineries; also, we can furnish various employments in the city. Free transportation to all works by applying to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st. WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS: A WIN ter's work; free fare: 100 choopers and piner hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 26 South Water-st. WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, \$1.25 TO \$1.75; winter's work; free fare; go to-day; 50 for sawmilis and pineres; 100 for rolling; mills and lumber-yard. ANGELL & CU., 10 South Canal-st. WANTED - 200 GOOD LABORERS FOR NEW grade in Indiana and lows, 50 track layers, 22 hoppers, 25 quarryment; free fare: 10 farm hands. At I. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELIAMEOUS.

WANTED-FIFTE KAPERIENCED COALminers. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER
LAMES CO., 137 LaSalle-st. T. AMES CO., 137 LaSalic-st.

WANTED-STREET MEN. PEDDLERS, CANvassers male or female, deaf, dumb, blind, or cripples, to sell Grant badges and portraits. Millions of Grantifes will be there, and every mother's son of them will be unhappy without a badge, etc. There is millions in ft. Come early and load up your carts. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. Catalogues, 3 cents free postage.

WANTED-A GENERAL AGENT FOR A BUSI-ness not yet introduced West. is paying \$3,500 a your Address with stamp G. P. SPENCER, Willimstic, Conn.

Manted - AGENTS - MEN ANYWHERE IN
America can realize \$10 per day on our goods.
We have a scheme which pays largely on \$15 capital.
Papers for stamp. Merrill Manufacturing Company,
27 and 28 North Clark-st. WANTED-A GOOD RUNNER FOR SMALL HO-tel, 23 and 25 West Kingle-st. WANTED-AGENTS OF EXPERIENCE AND others energetic and reliable to sell our fast-selling books. Extra inducements offered. Agents should improve this opportunity at once. The J. B. Burr Publishing Co., 194 South Clark-st., Chicago. WANTED-AGENTS-FOR THE BEAUTIFUL new book. "Mother, Home, and Heaven." Best authorship: handsomely bound and illustrated. It pleases everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chi-WANTED-SALESMEN TO SELL ON THE street programmes of the Grant reception. W ANTED-TWO GOOD SALESMEN FOR CITY trade; good pay. Call at once. kiog & Co., 94

W ANTED-TWO GOOD SALESMEN FOR CITY trade; good pay. Call at once. kiog & Co., 94

Pearborn-st, Room;

W ANTED-STRADY, SOBER MAN FOR FARM work mostly chores through winter; must be good milker mostly chores through winter; must be good milker may be considered to the construction of t WANTED-A GOOD CITY REPORTER FOR MER cantile agency. Address, with reference, P.S.

Tribune office.

WANTED—4 USHERS, TO BE AT THE GRAND Stand, Michigan-av. and Madison-at. at 9130 o'clock this morning. Only those of experience and with reference need apply.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS CAN MAKE \$10 TO \$25 this day selling Grant's Memorias Badge and plint, three colors. All regiments will wear them. Retail at five cents. 124 Dearborn-\$1. Room 7.

WANTED—TRAVELER IN SCHOOL-BOOK OR apparatus line. Very salable articles, and illberal commission. St Clark st., Room 42. WANTED-A-BOY IN A STORE 14 TO 16 YEARS old. Must come well recommended. J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 244 and 246 Monroe-st. WANTED-\$200 PER MONTH SALARY!-MAN to sell washers, run for the Presidence, etc. Muss be experienced Presidential pedestrian, sell a "No. 4" to each of his friends, etc. DOTY, 44 South Clarkest. WANTED-SMART BOY ABOUT 18 TO COLLECT bills and learn business. Good references or se curity. Address P.98, Tribune office. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at 215 filinois-st. WANTED SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIBL TO DO general housework in a family of two: wages \$2.50 per week. Apply at 856 East Chicago-av. WANTED-A GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE to assist in housework. 477 Hubbard-st. WANTED-A FEW INTSLLIGENT LADIES
With good references can learn of lucrative and
pleasant employment by addressing P 25, Tribune.
WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL
to do general housework in a small family at 716
Fultor-st. Fulton-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLT COMPETENT GIRL
to do general housework in a family of three.
Call at 595 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IN A GENTERL GERMAN FAMILY.
a good German girl for cooking, washing, and
frontag. 391 West Jackson-st., near Centre-av. WANTED-AT 1189 MICHIGAN-AV. A GOOD cook, washer, and frouer.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Must be good cook, sind understand washing and froning thoroughly. First-class wares. 1994 Indian av., corner of flutry sixth-six. WANTED-TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE FOR housework the other to mind children. Good pay. Inquire at 113 North Sheldon at , near Carroll-ay.

Milliners. WANTED-A MILLINER: ONE WHO CAN TRIM, at 100 State-st. WANTED-A GOOD SEWING-MACHINE OPERA-tor on men's fine shoe-uppers, at 183 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

Miscellar Jones.

WANTED-A FEW GOOD LADY AND GENTLEmen agents; also a few general arents; nocapital
required; good pay. A. M. STEPHENSON, Beardstown,
III. WANTED-TWO RNENGRTIC LADIES OF PLEAS-ing address for city trade; agreeable and respect-able work; good pay. Call at once. RICE & CO., 94 Dearborn-st., Room 3. WANTED-GIRLS TO PICK BEANS. APPLY AT 229 Kingle-st., near State.

MACHINERY. OR SALE-CHEAP-LARGE STOCK OF SECON

A LL KINDS OF FURNITURE CARPETS, STOVES And household goods sold at bottom prices for cast or on easy payments. HIRAM BRUSH, 272 East Madison-st., near the bridge. THE CENTRAL FURNITURE STORE

AT 233 STATE AND 33 JACKSON-STS...
has just opened with a complete stock of furniture—
CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY,
BEDDING, ETC..
all the latest designs and styles.
Goods sold
CHEAP FOR CASH. or on the POPTLAR RAST PAYMENT PLAN, TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.
Examine our stock before you buy.
Store open evenings.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY. CAST OFF CLOTHING. A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF mail promptly attended to, Exabilished 1981.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' actended to, Mr. and Mrs. J. LIVINOSTUN. 418 State.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE—WITH 25,000 cash, in a branch of packing-house business. Good and sure thing. Address P 45, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$20,000 TO JOIN ME in some legitimate business; manufacturing preferred. Have same amount to invest. Address P 48, Tribune office.

ARTNER WANTED—WITH \$8,000 TO \$15,000 I manufactory established 1860. Safe and pays reent sure. Investigate. Address P 100, Tribune. TO EXCHANGE. HAVE A VERY FINE GOLD WATCH AND chain, worth \$150, which I will exchange for a roung horse or top buggy or pony pheaton. Would pay liference, if any. Address I 90, Tribune office.

TO STOCE RAISERS-FOR EXCHANGE-REAL estate and money for half interest in farm, and take management. W, Box 275, Joliet.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. GITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN of drug-elerk of 16 years experience in the old country; has been in this country shout a year and a half; speaks and understands English tolerably. Address Office, Minn. Office, Arina.

Situation Wanted-By An Experienced
Siruation was attending college of pharmacy. Will
work for low wages to the right party. Address P St.
Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A STENOGRAPHER can attend to court reporting and business corre-spondence. Address, for ave days, P.97, Tribune office

SITUATION WANTED—TO RUN A STATIONARY carriers by a practical engineer who has had fifteen years' experience and can furnish the best of reference. Address M 15, Tribune office. Address M 1a, Tribune omce.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL VINE

gar and cider manufacturer with 15 years' experience. Address 811 East Front-st., Bloomington, Ill. Struation wanted—to sun molling Ma-Schine by an Eastern man who has had experience on a great variety of work; strictly temperate and re-liable. F 26, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD MAN IN tailor shop. Understands cutting. Address P 20,

Coachmen. Teamsters. &co.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MARRIED MAN AS teamster of single or double wagon: well acquainted in the city, strictly temperate, with No. 1 reference. F 50, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coschiman: thoroughly understands his business. With unexceptionable reference and of temperate habits. Address F 45. Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A MAN AND WIFE as Janitors, or take care of furnished rooms. City references if required. F48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED traveling grocery salesman, acquainted with the Michigan trade, in some good house: will work in house if desired. Address F48, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED—AS BUTLER (ENGLISH):
wife to do laundry, housework, or help in kitchen.
Address W. J. HANCOCK, 121 North Wells-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEHALE.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do washing and trooning by the day in private fami-lies. Call at 38 Wesson-st. Hes. Call at 38 Wesson-st.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK.

Best references given. Call at 338 West Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE.

Work. Best of city reference. Apply at 1417 State. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDE GIT to do general housework. Call for two days at Twenty-sixth-st. Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOR
and laundress. or to do general housework in a
small family. 147 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL
as cook in a private family. Three years references given. Please call at 373 Outario-st. SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSE Swork or isandress in a private family. Best of refer-ence. Apply at 1176 Wabash-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as opek, the other as second girl. References. Call at 226 North Clark-st., Room 7. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework. Good reference given it required. Apply at 116 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO TAKE CARR OF CHIL-dren and sarist in second work or sew; fully com-petent to take entire charge of baby. References first-class. Call Thursday, between 10 and 3 o'utock, as 421 West Harrison-st.

Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF 3 good Scandinavian or German female help can be abplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 193 Milwaukee av. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY HAVING OUTSIDE BUSINESS INTERests is composited to dispose of a manufacturing
business which will require small capital; is profitable,
long-established, and favorably known; this is a good
chance, and will bear close investigation; none but good
parties need apply. Address PHARMACY, Tribuns.

A BIG CHANCE FOR ANY ONE TO BUY AN EStablished grocery; best of neighborhood, ownerhaving other business. Particulars 283 Thirty-first-st.

TOR SALE—A 2-RUN CUSTOM MILL; GOOD
burrs and boiling; good run of custom fall; 14
feet, on the outlet of a large lake; water plenty for 3
pair burrs; no fee or floods to contend against; good
garden, berries, and fruit. Also a pasture lot, two
dwellings, large barn, and shed: 39 acres wood-land one
mile from the town. Cowf #10,000; will take \$4,000 in
torns, \$2,00 cash, \$4,000 in \$3, or 10 years, 5 per
cent interest. Would take a store of goods. Cause for
selling, 75 years in America. WM \$KINNER. Mount
MORTS, WILL

DOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED SALEON.

MOPTIA, WIA.

POR SALR—AN OLD ESTABLISHED SALGON
For hearly opposite the Chicago & Northwestern Rail
road Kinzia-st. Depos, with buildings on isage ground
Has a good transient and steady trade. Will be sold a
sacrifice, as the owner is retirring from the business
Part time to good parties. P 66, Tribmae office, OR SALE-GROCERY STORE WITH FINE PAYing trade. Splendid location. Stock and fixures
ret-class; \$2,000 cash required. R. H. WISDOM, 6 OR SALE-CIGAR AND NEWS STAND AT WIND WANTED-MEN OF MODERATE MEANS SERK. log a good lucrative and permanent budges to call, investigate, and see a staple article of great utility and ready sale. Nothing like it in market. H. BURT-MAN, Windsor European Hotel. 1. SALOON, GOOD LOCATION. 2. GROCERY
coheap. 2. Cigar store, sacrifice. 4. Book as
intionery. 5. Butcher shop. 6. Restaurant. Lis.
NaR, 59 North Clark-81.

\$10.000 A PARTNER WANTED WITH THE LESS AMONG THE AMOUNT OF CASH to Join two other parties, having \$10,000 each cash, to Join two other parties, process specialties. The goods are farroduced, so ing well, and money in them. The sales can be double every year, and a pleasant and profitable business a forded to three good mee for years to come, with rea onable effort, and up risk. Address P DJ, Tribune officer. A GENTS-THE CELEBRATED OIL CHROMO POR-livery. A Bonanza for agents: dou't miss F. Call for or address GRANT, 207 East Randolph-at., Chicago. EDBUGS AND CUCKRDACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sile. illor address A. OAKLEY. 107 Clare-st., 1200 g. S. DRADFIRID FOLDING TABLES SUPPLIED BY
DC. PRENTISS. General Agent, 99 Madison-st.,
Chicago, ill. Fifty live canvasiers wanted.
CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS,
and ties of all shapes and sizes to order.

OMFORTABLE SEATS TO SEE GRANT PROCES-sion; select parties. Inquire F. E. STANLEY, 200 (late-st. CRANT PROCESSION-DESIRABLE WINDOWS
I to hire for Wednesday to persons wishing a good
view of the grand procession. Room 40th Block.
CRANT PROCESSION-WINDOWS TO RENT DURIng the procession; first-class view. Apply at
Room 13, 120 Randolph-st., at 9 a. m. THE CONTEST FOR A "SILVER SET" AT ORN trail Hall. Twenty second-st., is between Nic De-bach, of Fire-engine No. 8, and H. Cooley, of the Store Yards. PRAVELING MAN FOR A DRUG HOUSE CAN bear of something to his advantage by calling as I clark st., Room 42. WANTED-MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE CARE
Work house in absence of owner and do work for
family of three when home; man must have employment, and not use tobacco or liquor. Beforences required. Address F 43, Tribuse omce.

WANTED-A GENTLEMAN IN GOOD BUSINES atsaiding to set as security for rent of house I this location. Board in exchange. Address L 43, Trib-une office. A FIRST-CLASN NEW COUPE AND A GOO at 304 and 306 Wabash-av. H. B. HILL. at 304 and 306 Wabsah-av. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN NICE BAYS, WELL

matched, two treatens; will two in 2:407-all kind
of carriagea, coupes, phaetona jump-seats, side-bar, too
and open bugsten and agreement and one one, the condition of the said second-hand, blanked, robes, whips: horses and
wagous to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly paraments or exchange,
Come and see the largest assortment of any house in
Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALEER, 248
State-st.

State-st.

PUR SALE—CHEAP—TWO PAIR BAY HORSE
good single drivers, 7 fine saddle and driv
ponics, and all kinds of harness, at 70 South Canal
LOB SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—THREE NEW 7
buggies, 2 phasetons, i two-seated top carriagfelivery wagons, and all kinds of harness, at 70 So
canal-st. Canal-fi.

HORSES WINTERED AT LOW RATES—REPER
to Ducat & Lyon, 155 La Salle-st.; H. G. Powers,
145 Ranaolph-st., T. S. Rogers, Sixteenth-st. and Wabsah-av.; and Keith Brox. FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, III.

SEND YOUR BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, BUSINESS.
wagons for repairing and palating in 2rst-chas
order, new and second-hand, to MARTIS'S, 47 Wells.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, tet., at one-half brokers rates. D. LAUNDES, Booms 5 and 6. 120 Bandosph-st. Established 1834.

A NY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN OF FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal. Room it. 55 Dearborn-st. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER CMSH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER OF OVER description at GOLDS MLP'S Loss and Builto Othor (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1889 OANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WIFL out removal, to any amount. Rooms 19 and 2 02 Washington-st., over Freston & Kean's Bank. MONEY TO LOAN-ON IMPROVED CITY REAL-estate. ROBERT H. WALKER, 142 Dearborn-t., 10 to 12 s. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. 550,000 TO LOAN AT LOW BATES III.
uproved city property. STANLEY & DICKINSON,
com 8, 50 and 101 washington-st.

GENTS WANTED-TO SELL TEA, COFFEI and baking-powder to families; goods guarantee attis free. Peopie's Tea Co., Box 5001, 6t. Louis.

GENTS WANTED-LITHO-KNGRAVING, GE. Grant, 11x14; jout out; sample 25 cents. 123 Mago-st., 1800m 7.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, tation free, personally or by letter, nais and female diseases. Cures warrast lustrated book extant; 535 pass, beautinescriptions for all diseases. Price, St., p

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. can be found the
Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Upright Planos.
Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Upright Planos.
Emerson Plano Co.'s Square Planos.
W. W. Kimball Square and Upright Planos.
Smith American Organs.
Shoninger & Co.'s Eureks Organs.
Kimball Orchestral Organs.
Kimball Cymbells Organs.
The largest stock to select from in Chicago.
W. W. KIMBALL.
Coruer State and Adams—
Coruer State and Coruer State and Adams—
Coruer State and Coruer State and Ad

Southern Democratic Sentiment, Columbus (Miss.) Independent (Dem.). Send down your armies, and we will influe

Republicans in West Virginia.

Wheeling (W. Yo.) Intelligencer (Rep.).

There may be a few communities in the State where the ruling element look down upon the Republicans with an affectation of social superiority, but they are not numerous. Nearly all that sort of thing is played out in West Virginia. People stand on their general morits about as squarely as in the average State of the Unios. No intending emigrant need hang back for fear of his Republican principles.

An Opinion by the Illinois Ware-

FREIGHT REBATES

house and Railroad Com-

missioners,

road Companies Are Shown

to Be Illegal.

Complainants Have Redress in Court-

All Shippers Must Be Treated

Alike.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 11.—Some time ago

Mr. E. R. Knowlton, of Joliet, made before the

Railroad and Warehouse Commission a com-plaint of unjust discrimination against the

dichigan Central Railread Company. The Com-

pissioners have decided in favor of the com

company has been guilty of unjust discrimin

ion in its rates, or charges, of toll or comper

. Carpenter & Co., of Joliet, in this State, and

to the firm that succeeded said firm in business at Joliet,—Carpenter & Marsh,—and to others, a

rebate of two cents on each 100 pounds of grain

shipped by said firms and others, over the

lichigan Central Ratiroad Company's road, and

grain furnished by said H. S. Carpenter & Co.,

and Carpenter & Marsh, for shipment over said

rebate of two cents on every 100 pounds of

grain transported for them upon its railroad, it

was collecting from other firms at solice, of which complainant was a member, for the trans-portation for them, on its railfoad, of grain, its usual rates or charges of toll or compensation for the transportation on its railroad of that class of freight, and it made, in favor of said

class of freight, and it made, in havor or said firms, no rebate from said rates or charges of toll or compensation.

The railroad company, in its reply, stated that the facts of the transactions out of which this complaint has come show that the Company has not made and does not now make any re-

bate in its freight rates to Carpenter & Co., or Carpenter & Marsh, and what is called by com-plainant a rebate is a price paid to the firms named for services rendered by them to the

Company.

The Warehouse Commission, in giving an opinion, set torth the grounds upon which a railroad company shall be deemed guilty, primafacie, of unjust discrimination in freight rates, and add:

and add:

All discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts are to be deemed and taken, against the railroad company making them, as prims facie evidence of unjust discrimination in its freight rates; and they are to be taken as prima

its freight rates; and they are to be taken as prima facie evidence of such unjust discrimination, whether they are made directly, or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion. The evident hietholoof the lawmakers was to prevent any railroad company of this State from giving to any of its patrons lower freight-rates than it gives, at the same time, to its other freight-paying batrons for the same service; and the law undoubtedly makes a rebate in the freight-rates of a railroad company—such rebate being at the time it is given to one freight-paying patron of the company denied to another such patron for whom it renders the same service—an unjust discrimination by said company against the person required to pay the full rates.

The next point considered was whether the

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds, Foreign Exchange, and Money.

Arrest of the Currency Outflow---Stocks Buoyant.

The Produce Markets Quiet and Average Easier.

Wheat Tame-Barley Dull-Corn Steady-Stocks in Store.

#### FINANCIAL.

There was quite an active business in Government bonds. The 4s opened in New York at 102% bid and 108 asked. In the afternoon they were 108 bid and 108% asked. There were heavy sales of 4s at 108. In Chicago the price was 102% and 108. The 41%s were 106% bid and 106%, the 5s 102 and 102%, and the 6s 105%

Foreign exchange was beavy, with a fair supply of bills. Sterling grain bills were 477% and 477%. The posted rates for sterling were 480% and 483%. Actual rates in New York were 470% and 483%. Actual rates in New York were 470% and 483%. French grain bills were 527% for Paris bills. French provision bills were 520% 520% for Antwerp and 520% for Havre. Ger

an marks were 931/4. Consols opened and closed at 97 15-16. Gold to the amount of \$550,000 arrived in New York from England.

The effect of very light country orders for The effect of very light country orders for arrency and heavy ones for New York exchange has to put up the price of exchange between anks to 25c per \$1,000 premium. Large sales ere made at that figure. In the afternoon 50c per \$1,000 premium was asked, with no transac-

dons. The demand for loans was lain, what are supchanged at 6@7 per cent on call and 7@ 5 per cent on time.

Bank clearings were \$5,100,000.

The banks will be closed to-day.

The banks will be closed to-day.
Stocks were strong and excited, with an assist money market. Chicago brokers report a good many realizing sales, with some new buying, and no one going short.

The greatest advance on the regular list was made by Delaware & Hudson, which gained 5, 10 883; Lackawanna opened and closed at 93%; Jersey Central lost 36, to 86; and Morris & Essex 36, to 102. Michigan Central made 36, to 86%; Lacka Shore 36, to 103%; Northwestern 186, to 94%; the preferred 36, to 105; St. Paul 134, to 98%; the preferred 34, to 105; St. Paul 34, to 1934; the preferred 34, to 1013; Surlington & Quincy 34, to 12134; Louisville & Nashville 34, to 80; Erie 234, to 43%; the preferred to 70; Ohio & Mississippi 136, to 28%; leveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapos 34, to 81; St. Joe 36, to 40%; the preferred 36, to 67%; Kansas & Texas 36, to 29%; Kansas City 36, to 46; the preferred 36, to 70%; Western Union 36, to 108; Pacific Mail 36, to 884; Ison Mountain 236, to 82%; San Francischer Union 36, to 82%; San Francischer Mountain 236, to 82%; San Francischer Union 36, to 82%; San Francischer Mountain 236, to 82%; San Francisc Iron Mountain 214, to 5214; San Fran-2, to 3414; the preferred 314, to 4314;

ern Pacific %, to 36%. des the losses in the coal stocks already

few features of interest. The strength Missouri, Kansas & Texas issues atacted some stention, the transactions having sen quite large in both consolidated as unted and seconds. Erie consolidated seconds were active, and, after declining about 1 per cent, partially recovered, osing firm. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensarg consolidated firsts feli off 3 per cent. Texas omes rose 24 per cent, and closed at a fractional reaction. American Dock Improve-ment Company 7s assented advanced 3 per cent. The high-priced issues were in small supply and

| Bid. | 105% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | 106% | There were no changes in local securities or

FIELD. LINDLEY & CO., New York. 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago. STOCKS. bers of N. Y. Stock Exchange

C. GRANVILLE BAMMOND 127 LaSalle-st.,

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY STOCK, CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK.

426 California-st. BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Detal facilities and advantages in furnishin
LEGITMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.

#### TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers,

70 BROADWAY, N. Y. embers of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

ECKIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent
per annum. subject to the rules of the Bank.

No notice required to draw money.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier. WILLIAM O. COLE, 105 Washington-st., BUTS AND SELLS

LOCAL SECURITIES CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL BONDS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Stock Exchange markets continue active and strong. United States bonds are higher.

Railroad investments are strong. Speculative shares are irregular, but generally strong to buoyant, features in the rise being the Manhattan Railway, St. Paul & Sioux City, 3½ for common and 5 per cent for preferred; Nashville & Chattanooga, 4 per cent; Louisville & Nashville, 3 per cent; St. Louis & San Francisco, 3 per cent; Lafayette & Muncie, 8 per cent; and of the old and better-known stocks, Eric, Wisconsin stocks, and coal shares, which have risen 1@1½ per cent. The other stocks active but not particularly strong are Wabash, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, and Hannibal & St. Joseph.

The Post says: "We have been asked respecting the Pullman Palace-Car stock. All we can ascertain concerning it is that the capital stock

the Company will be the St. Paul, Sioux City & the Company will be the St. Paul, Sioux City & Omaha. About forty miles this side of Sioux City are to be built to make a continuous line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Omaha, and all will be owned and operated by the St. Paul & Sioux City Company. The newly-bought road, as part of the St. Paul & Sioux City system, will be bonded in all for only \$10,000 per mile. This extension of the St. Paul & Sioux City explains the buying of shares of the Company today and recently, as the purchase brings St. Paul & Sioux City into close connection with the roads centering at Omaha, and is considered to be of important benefit to the purchasing Company.

Company. Chesapeake & Ohio closed at 18%; Mobile &

Ohio, 24%.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Governments quiet and firm, except 6s of 1881, which were 1/2 lower. The Treasury paid out, up to 8 o'clock, \$9,380,-000 on account of bonds of 1881 purchased yeaterday and Saturday.

Railroad bonds strong and active, with the

largest rise, 6½ per cent, in Texas Pacific in-come land-grants. The largest transactions were in Erie seconds, consolidated, which ad-vanced to 87, a rise of 1½ per cent, and the next largest transactions were in Lehigh &

Wilkesbarre consola assented, which advanced 134 per cent, to 945; C. C. & L. C. Trust Company certificates, assented, rose 134 per cent; Jersey Central incomes advanced from 182 to 1874; do convertibles from 182 to 1834; do convertibles dull from 1834; do 185; Lafasette & Muncie incomes from 64 to 65; Canada 80 othern firsts from 86 to 87; and Cincinnati & Springfield firsts from 9734 to 99. Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 9734 to 99. Denv

Jersey Central, 22,000 Delaware & Hudson, 4,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 C., C., C. & I., 4,000 C., C. & I., 1,000 St. Joes, 8,000 Ohios, 15,000 Western Union, 14,000 Pacific Mail. 11,000 Kansas City & Northern, 8,000 Kansas & Texas, 12,000 Iron Mountain, 4,000 Louisville & Nashville, 3,000 Northern Pacific,6,000 St. Paul & Minneapolis, 13,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis & San Francisco. 13,000 Indiana Central & Lafayette, 6,000 Alron & Terre Haute, 10,000 New Central Coal, 6,000 Quicksilver, 15,000 Elevated Railway, and 2,000 Lake Erie & Western.

Western.
The steamship Gallis, from Liverpool, brought \$550,000 in British gold bars and American gold

Money market active at 3@7 per cent, closing at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firmer; sixty days', 480; sight, 483%.

Produce exports for the week, \$6,819,000.

New 41/48 1021/8	Currency 6s 122
STO CHE A STO	CES.
W.U. Tel105	Wabash 585
Quicksilver 21%	Fort Wayne112
Quicksliver, pfd 59%	Terre Haute 20
Pacific Mail 36%	Terre H., pfd 394
Mariposa 103	C. & A 985
Mariposa, pfd104 Adams Express106	C. & A. pfd 113
Adams Express106	Onio & Mississippi. 283
Wells, F. & Co 102	Del., L. & Western 935
American Express. 58%	A. & P. Tel 421
U. S. Express (ofd) 52	C., B. & Q 1209
N. Y. Central 130%	H. & St. Joe, 40
Erie 43%	H. & St. Joe, pfd. 67
Erie, pfd 70	Canada Southern °75
Harlem	Louisville & N 793
Michigan Central 96%	Kanans Pacific 85
Panama	Kansas & Tex 29
Union Pacine 91	St. L. & San Fran 34
Lake Shore 102%	St. L. & S. F., pfd. 43
Hl. Central 98	Do, first pfd 623
Cleve, & Pitts.,103	St. L., K. C. & N. 45
Northwestern 931/4	St. L., B. C. &N., prd 70
N. W., pfd105%	C. F. bonds 110

N. J. Central. 85% U. P. Land Grants. 112%
N. J. Central. 85% U. P. Land Grants. 112%
Rock Island. 146% U. P. S. Funds. 114%
St. Paul. 79% Northern Pacific. 36%
St. Paul, pfd. 101 Northern P., pfd. 59%
STATE BONES. Tennessee 6s, old. 35
Tennessee 6s, new. 304
Wirginia 6s, old... 28
BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The stock market was active to-day at higher prices; Atchison, 109@ 109%@109%@109%; do second 7s, 112%@112%; Council Bluffs, 45@44@45%; do first 7s. 105%@1081%; do incomes, 75; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley, 65%; do 7s, 105%; Fort Scott common, 22@ 21%@23%; do preferred, 42; do 7s, 100; Denver & Rio Grande 7s, 95; Atchison & Nebraska, 63@65@66; Wisconsin Valley preferred, 41; Burlington in Nebraska, 126@123%; Clincipnati & Sandusky, 15%@15%; Detroit & Lansing preferred, 99%; Little Rock, 30@29%; land stocks, Boston, 91@8 15-16; water power, 11%@11%; Maverick, 5%@5%; Waverly, 40.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ERILLA PELPHIA.

Special Diapatch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 11.—This morning it was announced that the Reading Company would take no more orders for coal deliverable during this month, as the total production of the mines was mortgaged, and it was given out that there would be a further advance in the price of coal in December. As a result, coal stocks showed a most exceptional strength. Reading sold 28,426 shares, opening at 324 and climbing to 334. Lehigh Navigation followed with 8,085 shares, opening at 334 and closing at 330, with too much stock offered to admit of further advance. Lehigh Valley also went up to 5,322 shares, and touched 534 after opening at 524. New Yorkers tried to break the price of Pennsylvanis by offering a large lot of stock in the hope of getting it back at a coint tower, but the price went up steadily from 434 to 494, closing a 4 off. For these four stocks the price is the highest known since the summer of 1876, and North Pennsylvania, too, rose about par for two small lots for the first time in three years. Pittsburg, Titusville & Buffalo was steady at 734 to 856, and Philadelphia & Erie at 734. Northern Pacific closed quiet and strong at 50% for preferred. It is plain that an effort is making to get hold of this stock to carry to New York and Philadelphia. Holders seem to be getting out, tempted by high prices.

The Orion Silver Mining Company, of Arizona, went from 1 to 14, on reports of a rich strike in the Contention Mine, with is close to that of Orion.

went from 1 to 27, the which is close to that of Orion.

Texas & Pacific sold at 25 for twenty shares, the first quotation of the year.

Huntingdon & Broad Top, on higher prices for bituminous, jumped 2 per cent, to 734 for common, and 234 per cent for preferred.

FORBIGM.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Consols, 97 15-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 1011/5;

Pennsylvania Central, 514; Reading, 33%; Erie, 43%; preferred, 69; seconds, 88. New 5s, 105%; 43/s, 110; 4s, 106%.

The rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills is 2½; below the Bank of England rate, 3/.

Paris, Nov. 11.—Rentes, 80@85f.

MINING NEWS.

An item from the Silver Cliff (Col.) Miner relecting on the character of W. T. Mendenball was republished in these columns yesterday. The facts in the case are that Mr. Mendenhall, who was sent out West last summer to examine and purchase a number of mines for the Chi-cago & Silver Cliff Mining Company, declined to put in the pool a certain claim owned by the editor of the Miner, and the attack on Menden-hall was made out of spite. The latter started for Silver Cliff yesterday to take charge of the property of the Company in the capacity of Superintendent, which is a sufficient refutation

of the charges made against him. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 11 .- The following are the closing stock quotations: 

Caledonia levies an assessment of 50c quent Dec. 18. COPPER STOCKS. BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The following are closing

prices for copper stocks to-day: REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 11:

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Clark st, s e cor of Fifteenth, w f. 125/4x
223/45 ft, dated Oct. 31 (Matthew Laftin to Chicago & West Indiana Raliroad Company).

West Kinzie st, n w cor of Rockwell, 8/4
acres, dated Nov. 11 (Sarah L. Wright to William Deering)

Wainut st. 80 ft w of Robey, s f, undivided ¼ of 30x124 ft, dated Oct. 25 (C. H. Harlant to N. H. Pike).

Hinsche st, 108 ft s w of Clybourn av, n w f. 20x70 ft. dated Oct. 28 (estate of William B. Ogden to Philip Schenck).

Emerald st, s w cor of Stearns, e f. 25x
115 ft, dated Nov. 1 (M. and R. M. Sparr to Albert Weissenberg).

Oak st, s e cor of Rash, n f. 35 ft to alley, dated Nov. 10 (William Kemper, Jr., to Charles Balts).

Wentworth av, 70 ft n of Alexander st, e f. 224x00 ft, dated April 16 (J. B. Harvey to J. P. Perkins).

Wentworth av, 70 ft n of Alexander st, e f. 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 4 (E. and S. Uhlich to Edward Gannott).

Robey st, s w cor of McGrath, e f. 284-10 x100 ft, dated Oct. 23 (Nancy Swift to Morton E. Mead).

Warren av, 68 7-10 ft w of Staunton st, n f. 48x126 ft, dated Oct. 13 (O. J. Stough to Mary C. Buchanan).

South Halsied st, near Thirty-second. w f. 48x26 ft, dated Sout. 2 (William Vocke to John Kearner).

Fowler st, 273 ft e of Leavitt, n f. 20x162 ft, improved, dated Nov. 10 (E. R. Gurley to T. M. Dillon).

West Monore st, s w cor of Winchester, n f. 48x3125 ft, dated Nov. 10 (E. R. Gurley to T. M. Dillon).

West Monore st, s w cor of Winchester, n f. 48x3125 ft, dated Nov. 10 (B. J. and R. H. Ware to Charles W. Pardridge).

Fool Barant av, 375 ft w of Vincennag, n f. 25x 155 ft, improved, dated Nov. 76 (Naomi

7,000

10 (Ira Scott to Elihu B. Washburne).
Shurtleff av, 80% ft s of Thirty-fifth st,
w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Nov. 6
(C. Goppelsroeder to Alexander Scott).
Michigan av, between Twenty-third and
Twenty-fourth sts, w f, 50x160 ft, improved, dated Oct. 25 (Master in Chancery to Union Mutual Life-Insurance
Company).... Company)

Monroe st. 70 ft e of Fifth av. n f. 20x 100 ft, dited Nov. 11 (Olive M. Caspin to Dwight F. Cameron).

Leavitt st. 49 ft s of Twentieth, e f. 24 x 125 ft, dated Sept. 29 (A. Spurth to L. Wolff) Leavitt st, 49 ft n of Twenty-first, e f, 24 x124 ft, dated Sept. 20 (F. Price to A. Spurth)

Sourth).

Centre av, n e cor of Gurley st, w 1, 22x 150 4t, dated Oct. 28 (J. G. Jarvis to M. Kerpestien).

The premises No. 54 East Superior st, dated Nov. 6 (Bernt Moe to Nils Trulsson)... son)...

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-first ist, n w cer of Snowdondale av, 10 acres, dated Nov. 11 (Henry J. Traver to George C. Wilson)...

Washington av, n e cor Fifty-ninth st, w f, 150x170 ft, dated Nov. 1 (H. M. Sheppard to S. W. Slaughter).

Washington av, 150 ft n of Fifty-ninth st, w f, 150x170 ft, dated Nov. 1 (H. M. Sheppard to Mary A. Carr).

Washington av, 158 ft s of Fifty-eighth st, w f, 150x170 ft, dated Nov. 1 (H. M. Sheppard to F. M. Stuart).

# COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shippy of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
per, bris	13,898	17, 145	20, 917	10,061
lest, bu	180,739	159,016	88, 210	26,717
ra, bu	178.825	158, 235	122,506	72,478
ts. bn	61,683	26, 346	73,832	36, 193
e, bu	8,546	18, 295	3,472	1,930
rley, bu	31,614	37,003	81, 491	43, 170
ass seed, lbs.	847,270	135,080	560, 146	145,608
ax seed, lbs	352, 560	180,890	672, 249	124, 921
oom corn, lbe	118,000	74,000	139, 672	100,931
meats, lbs	508, 280	300, 380	4, 760, 249	4, 654, 143
ef, tes	****** *	******	31	
ef. bris	******		316	864
rk, bris	85		2, 132	1,542
rd, lbs,		*** *****	3,637,850	316, 945
llow, lbs	69, 320	77.920	278, 720	24, 620
ster, lbs	136,707	114, 458	295, 445	157, 620
es'd h'gs, No	5	25	*******	*****
re hogs, No.	12,543	30,963	6, 136	2, 226
ttle, No		2,461	328	232
eep, No	950	346	237	
des, lbs	150,712	142, 190	282, 475	213, 465
rhwines, bris	**** ******	107	320	50
ool, 1ba	837, 948	193, 802	284, 476	36, 230
tatoes, bu	10,508	14,779	454	9,128
al, tons	7,411	6,502	1,985	1,615
y, tons		88	35	
mber, mft	9, 247	4,749	4, 355	2, 180
ingles, m	4,640	2,623	1, 190	800

Shingles, m.... 4,640 2,623 1,190 800 8alt, bris..... 2,481 519 2,157 2,905 Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 4,615 bu wheat, 1,607 bu corn, 6,009

bu oats, 395 bu rye, 1,356 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 17 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 21 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (41 winter), 5 cars mixed, 1 car No. 1 spring, 162 cars No. 2 do, 83 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (320 all kinds wheat); 228 cars and 5,600 bu No. 2 coru, 64 cars and 2,050 bu high-mixed, bu No. 2 coru, 64 cars and 2,050 bu high-mixed,
42 cars rejected and new mixed (834 corn); 14
cars white oats, 10 cars and 3,000 bu No. 2
mixed, 18 cars rejected (42 oats); 14 cars and
3,500 bu No. 2 rye, 1 car and 900 bu rejected; 1
car No. 2 barley, 20 cars No. 3 do. 24 cars extra,
6 cars low grade (51 barley). Total (761 cars),
375,000 bu. Inspected out: 41,965 bu wheat,
45,793 bu coru, 15,541 bu oats, 2,391 bu barley.
The leading produce markets were steady yesterday. Grain was quiet, and averaged easier,
in sympathy with duliness in Liverpool and increasing stocks in sight, which are already so

in sympathy with duliness in Liverpool and increasing stocks in sight, which are already so large as to raise doubts how the business is going to be conducted this winter. Provisions did not show much change, but ruled firm early under a fair demand on outside account for delivery after the Christmas holidays. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at \$9.50 for November and \$10.67%(20.07) for January. Lard closed steady, at \$6.5026.52% for November and \$6.72%(20.07) for January. Short ribs closed at \$5.12% for January. Spring wheat closed 11% isower, at \$1.12% spot and \$1.18% for December. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at \$1.18% (20.18% for No. 2 red. Corn closed steady at 42%c asked for November and 43e bid for May. Oats closed %c lower, at \$2% for the month

and at 35% of for May. Rye was steady at 71c spot. Barley was dull at 80c for January and 78@79c for cash. Hogs were quiet and closed 5c lower, at \$3.40@3.60 for bacon grades, and at We omit all the markets under this bead which

10wer, at \$3.40@3.60 for bacon grades, and at \$3.30@3.90 for heavy. Cattle were inactive and 10@15c lower, with sales at \$1.75@4.50.

The dry-goods market was destitute of new features. Business continues of larger proportions than is usual to the season, and under moderate stocks the market, both for cottons and woolens, remains exceedingly firm. Gro-ceries continue to move freely, and saide from coffees, which seem to be working a trifle easier, the market remains strong. Boots and shoes were reported active and film. No changes were apparent in the dried-fruit market. All dewere apparent in the dried-fruit market. All descriptions were firm—apples, prunes, and currants especially so. Fish were quoted steady and unchanged. There was a buoyaut tone to the butter market, the tendency of prices being upward. Cheese was quiet and firm. The demand for oils continued fair, and prices were well supported. No changes were noted in the pagging, leather tichesce, and coal markets.

bagging, leather, tobacco, and coal markets.

Lumber was firm at the sale docks, and active. The yard market was strong. Natls have advanced to \$3.90 rates in sympathy with the change at the factories. The wool, hide, and broom-corn markets were unchanged. Hay was about 50c per ton higher under, an urgent in-quiry from shippers by lake. Seeds were not materially changed. Green fruits were slow. The street was overstocked with poultry, which was lower and dull, except turkeys. Potatoes were steady.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at

7c for corn and 71/c for wheat by steam to Bufalo, and little sail room offered. The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 8,231 orls flour, 9,500 bu wheat, 220

pkgs pork, 13,092 boxes meats, 5,651 cases canned do, 15,958 pkgs lard, 507 bris beef, 2,382 pkgs butter and cheese, 1,118 brls tallow, 100 brls alcohol, 58,204 ibs oil cake, 419,297 ibs seeds, 4,695 bris oatmeal, 700 pris corp-meal. The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the even-

me of Saturday last and corres	ponding date a
year ago:	
187	9. 1878.
No. 2 winter wheat 201,	333 180, 186
No. 3 winter	40, 789
No. 2 spring 3,740,	712 2, 822, 373
No. 3 spring 709,	
Total wheat 5, 403, 8	390 3,498.844
No. 2 corn	360 43, 266
High mixed 346, (	
Total corn 1, 674,	159 742, 294
No. 2 oats 761,	
No. 2 white 80,	
Total oats 922,	
No. 2 rye 213.	
Total rye 230,	
No. 2 barley 253,	
No. 3 barley 78,	
Extra barley	
Total barley 681,	200 Tr 2007 302

bu rye, 26,754 bu barley, and a decrease of 231, 124 bu corn. Total increase, 324,945 bu. Milwaukee reports 1,798,686 bu wheat in store, against 1,087,880 bu a year ago. The present stock includes 1,428,959 bu No. 2 spring, and

20,000 bu No. 2 winter.

The following are the total receipts of the articles named from Jan. 1 to Nov. 8: 2,707,036 bris of flour, 29,408,273 bu wheat, 55,842,956 bu corn, 15,245,793 bu oats, 2,174,681 bu rye, 4,180,-668 bu barley, 48,637,727 lbs butter, 5,089,253 live hogs, 1.053,243 head of cattle, 40,636,170 lbs wool, 1,983,918 tons coal, 1,818,744 m feet lumber.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were in fair demand for January delivery, and quiet otherwise. The mar-ket was firm till near the end of the session, and then eased off under rather free offerings. Liverpool reported an advance of 3d per 112 lbs in

MESS PORK-Sold 21/4c higher, but closed 5c below Monday's latest prices, at \$10.72\4@10.75 for January, \$9.50@9.55 for November, and \$9.55@ 9.57% for December. Sales were 100 brls spot at \$10.00; 250 brls seller November at \$9.60; 750 at \$10.00; 250 brls seller November at \$9.60; 700 brls seller December at \$9.50@0.57%; 14,500 brls seller Pebruary at \$10.72%@10.82%; and 500 brls seller February at \$10.72%@10.82%; and 500 brls seller February at \$10.02%. Total, 16,100 brls.

LAND -Advanced 5@7%c per 100 bbs, in sympathy with 3d rise in Liverpool, but closed tame at Monday's latest figures, at \$6.72%@6.75 for January, \$9.50 for November, and \$6.57%@6.60

Total Company Sales were reported of 500 tes 

BREADSTIFFS.

FLOUR-Was dull and easy, shippers holding off. Sales were 100 bris winters at \$7.00; 600 bris spring extras at \$5.50@6.35; and 450 bris low grade, partly at \$3.60. Total, 1,150 bris. Export extras were quoted at \$5.00@5.25 in sacks, and double extras do at \$5.25@5.50.

OTHER MILETUFFS—Were quiet. Sale was made of 3 cars bran at \$8.00@8.75 per ton. Coarse cornof 3 cars bran at \$8.00@8.75 per ton. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$16.00 per ton on track. SPRING WHEAT—Was dull and declined 14c per bu, closing 1c below the latest prices of Mon-day. The Liverpool advices noted a dull feeling, with depression due to our big visible supply and large arrivals off coast for orders, though with some Continental demand. Quotations were 3@ 5d per cental lower than a week ago. New York was dull, with 7.500 000 ton hand against our was dull, with 7, 500, 000 bu on hand, against our 5, 400, 000 at the close of last week. This made 5, 400,000 at the close of last week. This made buyers hold off, but the market was very steady at the resulting decline. Seller December opened at \$1.14%, sold at \$1.184%, declined to \$1.134%, and advanced to \$1.144%, and closed at \$1.14 Seller January sold at \$1.154% [1.15%, closing at \$1.154% bid. Seller the month was nearly nominal at \$1.124% [1.134%, closing with spot No. 2 at \$1.13 Cash No. 3 closed at \$1.024% Spot sales were reported of 71, 000 bu No. 2 at \$1.134%; 33,000 bu No. 3 at \$1.024% [1.024%] 1.334; 33,000 bu No. 3 at \$1.024% [1.024%] 1.304; 1.304; 33,000 bu No. 3 at \$1.024% [1.024%] 1.000 bu No. 2 closing at \$1.184% bid for red. Sales were 4.000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.184% [1.184%], 1.300 bu No. 2 winter at \$1.13; 7,600 bu No. 3 do at \$1.094; and 1,200 bu No sample at \$1.15% [1.184]. Total,14,200 bu.

ter at \$1.13; 7.600 bu No. 3 do at \$1.09; and 1,200 bu by sample at \$1.15@1.18. Total, 14,200 bu. OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at \$1.13%; 2,400 bu mixed at \$1.00@1.08; and 2 cars screenings at \$6.00@9.00 per ton. CORN—Beclined 4c, advanced %c, and closed a shade better than Monday evening. New York and the British markets were firm, and our receipts were smaller, with a decrease of our stocks in store reported for last week. There was a fair snipping demand, closing at 42%c for No. 2 and 37%c for rejected. Seller May sold early at 42%c, then at 43%c, fell back to 43c, and closed at 43%c. Seller the month ranged at 42%d\*2%c, closing at 42%c. December sold at 33%d\*40c, and January at 39@39%c. Spot sales were reported of 160,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 42%d\*2%c; 17.600 bu new high-mixed at 42%d\*2%c; 17.600 bu new high-mixed at 43%d\*40c, and a shade easier in sympathy with other grain. Cash oats were in request for shipment and for making up round lots. Futures were rather quiet. The receipts were only fair, and the stock gained in magnitude again last week. Seller May opened at 35%c. and closed at 43%%c. December sold at 82%@32%c, do Novomber at 32%d\*32%c; 10.000 bu No. 2 white at 32%c: 14.400 bu by sample at 35%c. Cosh sales were reported of 17,000 bu No. 2 at 32%g\*32%c; 4000 bu No. 2 white at 32%c: 14.400 bu by sample at 29%@35c free on board. Total, 41.400 bu hy sample at 29%@35c free on board. Total, 41.400 bu hy sample at 55%c for next and 1,200 bu at 73@74c free on board. Total, 5,500 bu.

bu. BARLEY—Was quiet and easy. Extra 3 was in light request at 57c. and No. 3 sold at 45c. No. 3 was nominal at 78@80c, and do for January was quoted at 80c. Extra 3 sold for January at 59c. Sample barley was dull. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu extra No. 3 in A., D. & Co. s at 57c 2,000 bu No. 3 at 45c; 0,200 bu by sample at 40% @67c on track; and 1,600 bu do at 42%@51c free on board. Total, 16,800 bu.

Two O'CLOOK CALL.

Wheat was 4c lower, sales being made o

Wheat was ic lower, sales being made of 160,000 bn at \$1.13% @1.14% for December, and at \$1.15% for January. Corn-75,000 bu at \$2% of For November, 39% for December, and 43% 43% of May. Mess pork-4, 250 bris at \$10.70@10.75 for January. Lard-1,500 tos at \$6.72%@6.75 for January. and \$6.85 for Pebruary. APTERNOON BOARD.

We omit all the markets under this bead which show no material change, the room being wanted for the news. GREEN PRUITS-Were in small request and 

reported active at this advance.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were slow and weak, POULTRY AND GAME—Were slow and weak, except dressed tarkeys, which were firmer. The muggy weather hurt everything, and a good deal of stock was salable. Live chickens were quoted at \$2.002, 50 per doz, dressed at 607c per lh; turkeys at 61/607c per lb, dressed do, 10211c; and geese at \$6.0027.00. Prairie chickens were quoted at \$5.2565.50 per doz, and wild ducks at \$1.502, 50.

SEEDS—Were in moderate request. Clover sold at \$5.3065.50, prime being at the inside, and timothy at \$2.1062.30, closing easy under free offerings. Flax was steady at \$1.50.

WHISKY—Was fairly active and 1c higher. Sales were 550 bris finished goods on the basis of \$1.00 per gallon for highwines.

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs. 12,543 22,000 237 6.136

CATTLE—A somewhat larger was accomplished yesterday than on the day before, but the increase was due to the lower prices at which the stock was offered rather than to any improvement in the demand, which aside from canners, was of the most restricted proportions. For shipping grades trade was virtually at a stand-still. The Eastern markets are reported overstocked and lower than at any previous period of stocked and lower than at any previous period of this season, and shippers did not seem to care to invest even at a further considerable reduction in prices. There were free sellers at 10@15c off from last week's closing quotations, but even those con-cessions failed to interest the Eastern trade, and only a small percentage of the native shipping estile changed hands. Native butchers' stuff also was more or less neglected and sold lower. There was a good demand for canning-stock, and Texans and Colorado-Texans sold pretty well. Sales ranged from \$1.75@2.00 for scrab lots, to \$4.50 for extra qualities, with most of the trading at \$2.20\omega.50 for native cows: at \$2.40\omega.85 for Texans, and at \$3.00\omega.10 for common to good fat native steers. The market closed flat with a two days' supply in the yards.

CATTLE SALES.

40 Cl-Tx 991 3.15 | 14 Txoalis1, 168 2.10 HOGS—The market opened steady under a fair demand, but became very dull later, and closed 5c lower. The warm weather checked the packing demand, while the lack of cars interfered to some extent with the shipping movement. Sales were at prices ranging from \$3.00@3.25 for skips to \$3.85@3.90 for Philadelphia grades. Closing quotations were \$3.40@3.60 for bacon hogs and \$3.30@3.85 for poor to extra heavy weights. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES. Price No. Av. 83.90 39 ... 232 3.90 71 ... 265 3.85 66 ... 271 3.80 24 ... 190 3.80 57, 3.70 69, 3.75 65, 3.70 55, 3.70 59, 3.70 59, 3.70 32, 3.70 32, 3.70 33, 3.70 25, 3.65 52, 3.65 52, 3.65 52, 3.65 52, 3.65 52, 3.65 52, 3.65 52, 3.65 84, 3.60 42, 3.6

SHEEP.—The demand was light,—the Eastern market being lower,—and prices were weak at a decline from Mominy's figures. We quote poor to choice at \$2.50@4.00 per 100 lbs.

WATERTOWN, MASS. WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 11.—BEEF CATTLE—
Receipts, 834: owing to the overwhelming supply
the market was dull; prices declined fully \$4,60\form the opening of last week; sale of choice,
\$7.25; extra. \$6.50@7.00; first quality. \$5.75@
6.25; second. \$4.75@5.50; third. \$3.75@4.50.
Western fed swine, live, \$4.50@4.75.
SHEEF AND LAKES—Receipts, 6, 168; market decidedly dull, and prices declining \$6 many drovers
talked strongly of sending back their stock to the
country; sales in lots \$2.00@2.75 each; extra,
\$3.00@4.50; spring lambs, \$4.00@5.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—CATPLE—Receipts. 2,108; market without decided change; shippers' steers, good to choice, \$4.00@4.40; fair to medium, \$3.40@3.90.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,900; prices nominally unchanged; good to choice sheep, \$3.10@4.09; very extra, \$4.25; thirty cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,925; market lower; Yorkers, \$3.50@3.85; medium and heavy, \$3.30@3.80; heavy ends, \$3.00@3.40; coarse rough, \$3.00@2.50.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—CATTLE—Dull, and very little doing outside the usual local demand of butchers and canning company; native butchers' steers, \$3,50@4.00; crass Texans, \$2.25@3.00; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 200.

Saler—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 200.

Hous—Steady; supply light; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3,30@3.40; packing, \$3.40@3.60; butchers' to select, \$3,50@3.65; receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 2,100 head; KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITT.

Special Diameteh to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., Nov., 11.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports the cattle receipts at 2, 021; shipments, 704; weak and slow; native shippers, \$3.25@4.30; native stockers and feeders. \$2.35@3.25; native cows. \$2.00@2.70; Colorados, \$2.25@3.20; Texas. \$1.75@2.65.

Hous—Receipts, 1, 748; shipments, none; choice, 53.30@3.35; light shipment and mixed packing, \$3.20@3.25. BAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1. 342 head. all for this market; supply heavy and a bad market; cattle hard to sell at any price, selling fully 140 off from last week.

Hoss—Receipts to-day, 2, 880 head; Yorkers, 33. 50@3. 60; Philadelphias. 33. 80@3. 90.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 2, 700 head; selling 10—615c lower than last week. INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11. -Hoss-Steady; \$3.00 @3.70; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, none. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Nov. 11.—Hoos—Quiet and unchapged; receipts, 3, 200 head; shipments, 355.

The wholesale market was fairly active and firm.

About a dozen loads arrived, and nearly all were Abont a dozen loads arrived, and nearly all were sold to the city trade. A cargo of dry Ford River No. 1 mch lumber was sold at \$20.00. Piece stuff was firm, Manistee and Ludington being nominal. Following is the list of cargo prices:

Choice mill-run inch \$16.50@18.50
Medium inch \$12.00@15.00
Common inch \$14.00@11.50
Piece-stuff \$9.50@9.75
Lath. ontside for dry \$1.75@2.00
Shingles \$2.25@2.50
The stock of lumber on hand in the city yards on Nov. 1 was 463,511 m feet, being an increase of Nov. 1 was 463,511 m feet, being an increase 48,935 m feet since Oct. 1. The stock of shir

on Nov. 1 was 162,380 m, and of lath 37,707 m

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11-11:30 a. m. -- FLOUR-No.

1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 3d.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 0s 9d; spring, No. 1. 10s 10d; No. 2. 10s 6d; white, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 8d; club No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 5d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 74d; No. 2, PROVISIONS-Pork, 54s. Lard, 37s.

Provisions—Pork, 54s. Lard, 37s.
Liverroot. Nov. 11—Evening.—Corron—Firm
at 8%@7d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and
export 3,000; American, 11,000.
BREADSTUFFS—A small basiness at lower rates;
California white wheat, 10s 8d@11s 6d; do club,
11s 56@11s 10d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western
spring, 10s 6d@10s 10d. Corn—New Western
mixed, 5s 7c@5s 7/4d.

Press Canadiac 7s.

MIXEd, 58 74(5)38 7½d.
PEAS—Canadian, 7s.
PROVISIONS—Beef—India mess, 84s. Lard—American, 38s. Bacon, long clear, 33s 6d.
CHEZEE—Fine American, 62s. REFINED PETROLEUM-7%d.

RECEIVED OF WHEAT—For three days, 235,000 bg; American, 126,000.
YARNS AND FARRICS—At Manchester slightly dearer for all articles.

LONDON, Nov. 11. -SUGAR-Centrifugal, 2000

REFINED PETROLEUM-7@74d. LINSEED OIL -308@308 5d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE -- 308 3d@308 6d. Antwesp, Nov. 11.—Personeum—1946.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11-11:30 a. m. -Flour, 10s 66@ LIVERPOOI, NOV. 11—11:30 a.m.—Fjour, 10s 6d@13s. Wheat—Winter, 11s@11s 4d; spring, 10s 8d @11s; white, 10s 9d@11s 6d; club, 11s 6d@11s 10d. Old corn, 5s 8d. Pork, 54s. Lard, 37s 6d. LIVERPOOI, NOV. 11—1:30 p. m.—Weather wet. Breadstuffs—Small business; lower. Flour. 10s 3d@13s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 5d@11s 2d; spring, 10s 6d@10s 10d; white, 10s 5d@11s 6d; club, 11s 5d@11s 10d. Old corn, 5s 7d@5s 7½d. Lard, 37s 9d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 235, 900 centals, 125, 000 being American. 126,000 being American. LIVERPOOL, 4:30 p. m.-Lard, 38s. Rest un-

changed. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11-1 p.m.-Wheat-Rather worse feeling; red winter, 11s 2d; No. 2 spring, 10s 7d; No. 3 do, 9s 10d; California declined 1d. Corn in fair demand and steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather dull. Corn in moderate demand. Pork—Western P. M., 55s. Land firmer;

mand. Pork.—Western P. M., 50s. Lard armer; 37s 6d. Bacon steady; long clear, 33s 6d. Beef—Prime mess, 84s. Cheese firmer at 62s.

London, Nov. 11.—Livenrool.—Wheat very quiet; California, 10s4d@10s9d; white Michigan, 11s 3d; red winter, 11s 2d; spring, No. 3, 9s 9d; No. 2, 10s 7d. Corn steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Wheat steady; fair average Callfornia, 55s. Corn wheat steady; fair average California, Soc. Corn furn; there is a Continental demand. Cargoes on passage—Wheat in moderate demand; good ship-ping California wheat just shipped and nearly due, 55s. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat large. Corn small. On passage to the Continent-Wheat 940,000 qrs; corn, 130,000 qrs.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna. New York, Nov. 11.—Grain—Dealings in wheat New York, Nov. 11.—Grain—Dealings in wheat moderately active and generally at a material reduction in prices. Winter grades yielded about 14/62½c per bu under freer offerings, and closed weak. Spring declined 16/20 per bu, leaving off irregularly on rather more liberal offerings. Western and cable reports were of an unfavorable tenor. Sales have been reported to-day of 929,000 bu (of which 324,000 bu were for prompt delivery), including 39,000 bu No. 1 white at \$1.37½@1.38, chiefly at \$1.38, closing at \$1.37½@1.37%; chiefly at \$1.38, closing at \$1.374(01.37%; (against \$1.39\% yesterday); 24,000 bu do, November options, at \$1.37\% (against \$1.39\% yesterday); 104,000 bu do, December options, at \$1.40 (01.40\%, closing at \$1.40 (against \$1.42 yesterday); 32,000 bu do, January options, at \$1.42\%(01.43\%, closing at \$1.43 bid and \$1.43\%, asked (against \$1.45\% yesterday); 30,000 bu No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 bu No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 bu No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white at \$1.34\% 1.35 chiefly at \$1.300 but No. 2 white a 13,000 bu No. 2 white at \$1.34@1.35, chiefly at (\$1.40 yesterday); 56,000 bu do, November options, at \$1.38@1.38%; closing at \$1.38 (against \$1.40 yesterday); 192,000 bu do, December options, at \$1.40%@1.41%, closing at \$1.40% bid and \$1.41 31.40% (31.41%, closing at \$1.40% bid and \$1.41 asked (against \$1.43 yesterday); 32,000 bu do, January options, at \$2.43% (31.44, closing at \$1.45% (against \$1.46 yesterday); 46,000 bu ungraded red at \$1.23@1.37; 2,000 bu mixed winter at \$1.34; 32,000 bu No. 2 amber at \$1.33\(\pma\)(\alpha\)(1.37\(\pma\) (against \$1.40 yesterday); No. 2 Chicago and Milwankee spring, \$1.30\(\alpha\)1.32; 16,000 bu do November options at \$1.29\(\alpha\)1.30, closing at about \$1.29; 72,000 bu do, January options, at \$1.25; 24.000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring, December options, \$1.33@1.33%. Corn much less active, and offering a shade lower; subsequently rallying to about yesterday's latest figures, and leaving off about steady. Mixed Western un-graded, 584@594c. Rye in more demand at somewhat firmer prices. Oats fairly active, open-

somewhat firmer prices. Oats fairly active, opening at a slight improvement, but closing about as yesterday; No. 2 Chicago, 10,000 bu at 40c.
Provisions—Hog products rather firmer, but closed weak on a comparatively moderate movement; mess in fair demand for prompt delivery at former prices, \$10.90@11.00 for ordinary brands. In option line mess moderately active at unchanged figures, leaving off at \$10.65@10.70 for November, \$10.70@10.75 for December, \$10.75 for sellers' option, old or new, January. Cut meats more sought, and quoted about steady. Bacon in slack demand; long clear quoted at \$6.10. Western lard in fair demand for early delivery; quoted firmer; forward delivery to fair aggr-gate quoted stronger, closing, however, in favor of buyers; including losing, however, in favor of buyers; including November, \$7.10@7.12\%; December, \$7.10@7.12\%; sellers' option the year, \$7.07\%; January,

7.22 bid. TALLOW-In fair demand at about previous Tallow—In fair demand at about previous prices; 130,090 lbs at 7%@7%c.
Sugan—Raw held firmly; best less active, on a basis of 9@9%c for fair to good refining Cuba.
Refined less sought, and a shade easier. Cut-loaf, 11%c; crushed, 11@12%c.
WHISKY—Quoted as before, without movement;
Western quoted at \$1.15.

WHISKY—Quoted as before, without movement; Western quoted at \$1.15.

Freights—Generally steady market, on a restricted movement; demand from more important trade interests less urgent. For Liverpool—Ro om for grain quoted at 8½d per bu.

\*\*To the Western Associated Press.\*\*

New York. Nov. 11.—Corron—Quiet but steady at 11 13-16½1 15-16¢; futures strgng: December, 11.98¢; January. 12.08¢; February. 12.22¢; March, 12.42¢; April, 12.55¢; May, 12.68¢; June, 12.81¢; July, 12.90¢.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; receipta, 18,000 bris; super State and Western, 34.55@3.00; common to good extra, 35.30@5.00; good to choice, \$5.70@7.75; white wheat extra, 36.00@8.00; Minnesota patent process. \$7.2568.50.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipta, 321,000 bu; ungraded spring, \$1.21@1.27; No. 3 spring, \$1.25@1.26; No. 2 spring, \$1.29; ungraded winter red, \$1.32@1.37; No. 2 do, \$1.38@1.39; mixed winter, \$1.34; ungraded amber, \$1.36.1.39; mixed winter, \$1.34(1.38; No. 2 do, \$1.34(1.38; No. 2 red November, \$1.38% 1.38

Colsass dill and homissi. Bice steady, who lake emand.

Pernolsum—Firmer; United, 90@03c; crude, 52@7%c; reddeed, 7%c asased.

Tallow—Firm at 7% @7%c.
RESIN—Weak at \$1.75@1.80.
TURPENTINS—Quiet but steady at 39%@40c.
Buos—Quiet; Western, 10@21%c.
Phovisions—Fork firmer; mess, \$10.90@11.00.
Beef in fair demand. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, 6c; short do, 6%c. Lard weak; prime steam, \$7.10@7.12%.

BUTTER—Market duil; Western, 18@40c, CHEESS—Steady; Western, 8@13c.

WHISKY—Nominal at \$1.15.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—This has been a day of duliness, depression, and torpidity in the wheat market. Early cables announced lower foreign markets, and, as speculators were pretty well loaded up, no one seemed to care to operate extensively. Thus situated, a decline of from 1/2 Ic was easily established and maintained. December opened at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\), \$2.10\(\frac{1}{2}\), and fell gradually to \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\), with a light business, chiefly in the way of turning December into January at a premium of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) for the latter.

During the noon hour the market ruled tolerably

steady at the decline, with a moderate business, both in cash and futures, the tendency of the market being downward, in sympathy with New York and winter-wheat points. December opened at \$1.14%, feil to \$1.14%, and closed at \$1.14%, feil to \$1.14%, and closed at \$1.14%, fell to \$1.14%, and closed at \$1.14%. The sales of cash wheat aggregated about 75,000 nn. Following were the closing prices of the rerular Board: No. 1 hard. \$1.14%; No. 2 hard and plain, \$1.12%; No. 3,1.101; No. 4, 95c; rejected, 86c; November, \$1.12%; December, \$1.12%; January, \$1.16%. This afternoon December sold down from \$1.14% to \$1.14%, and closed at \$1.14%. There was pretty lively trading in January at the assail difference of 1%c. Many speculators exchanged December for January at this premium.

The receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a. m. do-day were as follows:

\*\*Receipts. Shipments.

lected.

Grain—Wheat steady; opened and declined agand closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, hart \$1.14%; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.12. November, \$1.12. December, \$1.14. November, \$1.12. December, \$1.14. January, \$1.15%; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.01; No. 4, 95c; rejected, 85c. Corn dull; No. 2, 42%, Oats quiet; No. 2, 32%cc. Rye framer and quiet; No. 1, 60%c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring, 72c.

Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess. pork quiet as \$10.50 cash; \$10.75 January. Prime steads \$10.50 cash; \$10.75 January.

2 spring, 72c.
Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess bork quiet at \$10.50 cash; \$10.75 January.
Prime steam lard, \$5.50 cash; \$6.75 January.
Frikrears—Wheat to Buffalo, 73c.
RECRIFTS—Flour, 11, 000 bris; wheat, 90,000 ba; barley, 16,000 bu.
Shipmants—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 56,000 bu; barley, 9,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 11.—Flotz—Quiet; Minnesota extra family, medium, \$6.25; cood. \$6.50; choice, \$6.62%; fancy, \$6.75. Rys four

quiet, at \$5, 62%. Grain-Wheat less active; Western rejected Gnain—Wheat less active; Western rejected, \$1.30; No. 2 red in elevator, \$1.35% bid, \$1.37; No. 2 red, cash and November, \$1.35% bid, \$1.37 asked; December, \$1.40 bid, \$1.41 asked. Cora—Market duil; low mixed, on track, 56c; high mixed, 576258c; yellow on track, 58250c; new Western mixed, 53c; sail mixed, cash and November, 56c bid, 58c asked; December, 54c bid, 57c asked; January, 58% bid, bid, 58% asked; Oan—Market duil; rejected, 40@49c; mixed, 40@49c; white, 43@44c.
Provisions—Firmer; prime mess beef, \$12.50; mess pork, \$12.00@12.50. Hams, amoked, 9% 10% c; picksied, 8@8%c. Lard, Western tierca, 7% 267%c.

New York State and Bradford County (Pa ) extra 34@35c: Western Reserve, extra, 27@35e; New York State and Bradford County (Pa ) extra 34@35c: Western Reserve, extra, 27@35e; do good to choice. 22@25c.

Boss—Steady: Western 22c.
Cherses—Market dull; Western creamery, 1340
136: do good, 11@12c.
PETROLEUN—Firm; refined, 734c.
WHISKY—Market dull; Western 31.12.
RECEIPTS—Floar, 3, 600 bris; wheat, 56, 000 br; corn, 27, 000 br; oats, 28, 000 br.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18, 000 ou; corn, 35, 000 br.
WOOL—Buoyant; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 45@47c; cxtra, 45@47c; median, 50c; coarse, 43c; Ohio, Pennsylvana, and Western fine, 45@47c; cxtra, 45@47c; median, 50c; coarse, 43c; Ohio, Pennsylvana, and Western fine, 45@47c; cxtra, 45@47c; median, 50c; coarse tub-washed, 47@55c; unwashed combing and delaine, 35@38c; pulled, 46@48c.

New OBLEANS, La., Nov. 11. - PLOUR-Market stronger; superfine, \$4.50@4.75; XX. \$5.25@3.50; XXX, \$5.75@6.00; high grades, \$6.25@7.00.
GRAIN-Corn quiet and weak at 57@00c. One firmer at 39@40c.

COEN-MEAL—Scarce and firmer at \$2,85@2.75.

HAY—Market easier; prime, \$18.00@19.009

hoice, \$21.00. BRAN-Higher at 80c.

Bran-Higher at 80c.

Provisions—Pork firm, at \$11.50. Lard steady; tierce, \$7.00@7.12%; keg. \$7.75. Bulk means scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 4½c; packed, 4%c; clear rib, 6½@6%c; clear aides, 6%c. Bacon—Market dull; anoulders, 4½%c; clear rib, 7½@7%c; clear 7%c8c. Hams—Segar-cured scarce and firm; canvased, 10@11e.

WHINSY—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull, weak and lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14@17%c. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 6½@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7½@8c; yellow clarified, 9@9%c; prime to choice, 8¾@8%c. Moisses quiet; centrifugal, 30@40c; common 35c; fair, 40@42c; prime to choice, 8¾@8%c. Moisses quiet; centrifugal, 30@40c; common 35c; fair, 40@42c; prime to choice, 44@49c. Rica—Demand fair and urices higher at 6¾@8c.

MonErart—Sight exchange on New Yerk, \$1.50 per \$1,000 discount. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 479.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—Flour.—Unchanged, xcept for Howard street and Western extras which

GRAIN-Wheat-Western dull and lower; No. 2 Grann-wheat-Western dull and lower; No. 3 Western winter red, spot and November, \$1.32\( \) (3.32\( \); December, \$1.40\( \)(0.1.41\) Jannary, \$1.46\( \)(0.1.46\) (0.1.46\( \); Corn-Western firm and a shade better; Western mixed, spot and November, 55\( \)(0.2.46\) December, 55\( \)(0.2.46\) (5.33\( \)(0.2.46\); Jannary, 58\( \)(0.2.46\) (58\( \)(0.2.46\); Western white, 43\( \)(44\) (0.2.46\); Jannary, 58\( \)(0.2.46\); Western white, 43\( \)(44\) (0.2.46\); Quiet at 88\( \)(0.2.46\); Pennsylvania, 43\( \)(44\) (0.2.46\); prime to choice Pennsylvania, 315.00\( \)(0.16.00\). Provisions—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.
BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western, packed and roll, 256230c.
EGGS—Quiet at 20@22c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

FRUIDLEUM—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2. 843 bit; wheat, 129, 300 but corn, 46, 300 bu; oats, 3, 000 bu; cye. 1, 000 bu. 5 SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 68, 000 bu; corn, 49, 625 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 11. —Floura—Lower; XX, \$5.10

@5.25; XXX, \$3.45@5.60; family, \$5.70@5.80; choice to fancy, \$5.90@6.50. Choice to fancy, \$5.90@5.50.

Grain—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, \$1.214@1.21
cash; \$1.244@1.234@1.244 December; \$1.294
@1.274@1.28 January; No. 3 do, \$1.134.
Corn better at 37@374c cash; 364@364c Decem-

Corn better at 37@37%c cash; 384@38%c December; 38%@38%c January; 37%@337%c February.
Oats firm, at 29%c cash; 39%@39% December.
Rye quiet at 71c cash; 75c December.
Barley anchanged.
WHISKY—Higher at \$1.09.
PROVISIONS—Pork better; \$10.25@10.50. New dry salt meats steady for car-lots, 25 to 30 days old, at \$5.40@5.60. Bacon nominal. Lardeasiay at \$6.40@6.45.
RECHIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bil corn, 11.000 bil; barley, 11.000 bil.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 14.000 bil; corn, 3,000 bil; oats, 6,000 bil; barley, 1,000 bil.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady;
No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.22; No. 2 red winter. November, \$1.224; December, \$1.254; January, \$1.29; Western amber, \$1.234; No. 2 January, \$1.29; Western amber, \$1.234; No. 2 amber Illmois, \$1.264. Corn stead; high-mixed, new. 41½c; No. 2 apot, 30½c; new, 41½c; December, new or old, 38c; May, old, 50½c; No. 3 white, 48c; new. 41½c; rejected new, 39½c. Cais firmer; No. 2, 32½c; rejected, 32c. CLOVEN-SEED-Quiet; prime, \$5.25; No. 3, \$4.90. CLOSED-Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.22½ bid; December, \$1.25½; January, \$1.29%. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; cats, 3,000 bu.

Shipments-Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Corron—Strong at 1142.
FLOUR -Dull; \$5.80@6.80.
GRAIN—Wheat dull at \$1.20@1.25. Corn steady at 43e; new ear. 36@37c. Oats frm; No. 2, 33@34/4c. Rye dull at 78@80c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall. 92@05. fall, 92@95c.
PROVINIONS-Pork dull and nominal at \$11.00.

Linseed Oil—Firm at 80c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Mass., Nov. 11.—Flours—Market dril;
Western superfines. \$4.75@5.25: common extras.
\$5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extras. \$5.75@6.50; Minnesota extras. \$6.00%7.30; Winter wheats. Only and Michigan. \$6.50@7.00; Hilmois and Indiam.
\$6.75@7.50; St. Louis. \$7.00@8.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process. spring wheats.
\$7.50@9.00; Winter wheats. \$7.50@8.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 64@654c; new. 60@65c, Oats—No. I and extra white. 47@49c; No. white. 45@46c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed.
42%4344c. Rye. 56c@\$1.00.

RECRIFTS—Flour, 13, 000 bris; corn, 49,000 bris wheat, 3,800 bs.

Shipmants—Flour, 430 bris.

KANSAS CITY. AANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Nov. 11.—Grain—The Price-Current reports the wheat receipts, 12,846 bu; shipments, 13,834 bu; weak; No. 2, cash, 31,074; December, 31,00; No. 3, cash, 974; C. November, 96%. Corn—Receipts, 32,001 bu: shipments, 27,235 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 20%; November, 1946.

LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.—Corrow—Higher at 11%c.
FLOUIS—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull at \$1.20. Corn dull
na lower; old white, 47c; mixed, 46c.

frmer; white, 37c; mixed Provisions—Pork quict quiet but firm; choice les Sig. Bulk meats quiet; ribs, 544054c, 58406c, shoulders, 45c; clear rib cured, 96,10c Whisky—\$1,08,

BUFF Burrato, N. Y., Nov. les 5,000 bu; No. 1 han 1 Duloth, \$1.24. Corn d Oats dull; No. 2 nomin ctive. Barley inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS Firm for core.

RECRIPTS—Flour, 2,045
bi; corn, 125, 401 bu.

SHIPMENTS—By railro
corn, 76,000 bu. By car
corn, 239, 150 bu.

DET DETROIT, Mich., Nov. INDIAN

INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. No. 2 red, \$1.22@1.25. 37c. Oats quiet; 31@33c Provisions—Green sho Oswaso, N. Y., Nov. 1

PETRO changed; standard white pened with 90c bid for o

higher: middlings, 111/65 sales, 38,000; receipts, 3,000; stock, 40,600. New Orleans, Nov. 8, and strong; middlings, 1, receipts, 11,352; gross, Great Britain, 5,348; t DRY

strong and prices steam better demand and all hands. Dress goods doing fair request. Agents are of spring woolens to the business is rather less act TURPE

PENTINE-Dult at 37c. MARIN MILW MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.

Trumpff, reported ashor Summer Island reef. Th sisted of 600 gross tons insured for \$12,000 on The freight-list, amount sured. The condition of to be very bad. She w Capt. John T. Doyle, mained here on account It appears that the win she was driven helpl near by, over which there
The vessel pounded so
(last night that she filled
posed that her keel and
fered great injury. To-d
heavy to permit of wreel
and cargo are insured.
The schr Miunic Stausor
during the passaga up the
an new one here.
At an early hour this m At an early hour this m and Annie came in collisi gan while making the ha

The schr S. Anderson has the Javis Lord and peets to conclude arran With only twelve fee Grand Raven, as at use in the last of the last

A steam pump will

morrow.

The tng Sill is here docked to-morrow for reliammen as no new Mesers. Wolf & Davidson Cerning the reported m Leviathan, it is suppose sustained by the tig, is serious as the floating rule. A CHICAGO SAI A letter addressed to Seamen's Union, and Second Mate of the schitally fell overboard and was on her downward Buffalo, at the time. The Rery effort possible was not remaining at accident occurred for ow formerly lived at No. 12 in this city, and was a Branch of the Lake Sea event of the finding of sent to President Powers jumper and black pages enced on his left arm. He man, 27 years of age, an ing a skillful navigator. Second Mate of the so

Aperial Disputch DETROIT, Mich., Nov McArthur has gone to th Georgian Bay.

No change in grain rat
to Buffale.

The appraisers "poin
schr Niagara went ... Po rned to-night, and w The schr M. A. Muir The schr M. A. Muir if red, at the west end of at 1 o'clock this morning lake; she is wheat laden, at her to-day, but could dition with pumps, haw for the scene to-night, badly injured. At last a lag any. There is kno 30,000 on the hull, and sured.

WRECK OF WRECK OF Capt. Fred Kaehler, o received a telegram ye on the east shore, stating ashore there Sunday da southeast, and the car on board had been swen along the beach. The atotal loss. She was but kee, in 1852, and receive the carely necessary. insurable. The Canad the Mariner each

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov caro, Porter, Chamb (muse), Eagle Harbor Shawnee, Thomas A., Moonlight (7,000 bris as lins (muse), Fleetwing Detroit; Miami, Beile, Freights—Unchanged

LAKE F
ittle was done is
ant boom overcom
everything else,
made: To Buffal

c, with a moderate business, res, the tendency of the marin sympathy with New York
pints. December opened at
4%, and closed at \$1.14%,
tangaregated about 70,000 bu,
and plain, \$1.12%, No. 1 plain,
and plain, \$1.12%, No. 3,
rejected, 66c; November,
\$1.14%; January, \$1.16%,
pinceraold down from \$1.14%,
bed at \$1.14%. There was
no January at the usual differspeculators exchanged Dethis premium.

up to 9 a. m. embraced 191 ere wheat, 9 corn, 1 cate, 12

dy: opened and declined 36.
No. 1 Milwaukee, hard,
raukee, \$1.13/4; No. 2 da,
\$1.12', Becember, \$1.14'4;
0. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.01; No.
Corn dull; No. 2, 42'/6.
21/6c. Rye firmer and quiet;
sy nominally unchanged; No.

Buffalo, 7%c. . 600 bris; wheat, 90,000 ba; 11,000 bris; wheat, 56,000

ADELPHIA.

Nov. 11. FLOUR Quiet; aily, medium, \$6.25; good, 4; fancy, \$6.75. Rye flour s active; Western rejected, elevator, \$1.35\% old, \$1.37; No. vember, \$1.35\% old, \$1.37. A0 bid, \$1.41 asked. Cora mixed, on track, 58c; high llow on track, 58@39c; new sail mixed, cash and Novemked; December, 54c bid, 57c; c bid, 58\% c asked. Oats—1, 40\% sic; mixed, 40\% sic;

Bradford County (Pa ), extra, eserve, extra, 27@28c; do, tern. 22c. ill: Western creamery, 1240

redned, 734c.
ult; Western, \$1.12.
.600 bris; wheat, 56,000 bn;
s. 28,000 bn.
.18,000 bn: corn, 35,000 bn.
ew York, Michigan, Indiana,
.647c; extra, 45647c; medium,
ed, 476,55c; unwashed comb.38c; pulled, 46648c.

ORLEANS. Nov. 11. - FLOUR-Market 4.50%4.75; XX. \$5.25@b.50; ligh grades, \$6.25@7.00, and weak at 57@30c. Oats

and firmer at \$2.65@2.75. er; prime, \$18.00@19.009

frm. at \$11.50. Lard steady; %; keg. \$7.75. Bulk meats suiders, loose, 4½c; packed, ½@6%c; clear sides, 6%c, anoulders, 4%4'cc; clear rib, 7½@8c. Hams—Sugar-cured, rancd, 10@11c. tuil; Western rectified, \$1.05 Market dull, week, and ordinary to prime, 14217%c. k; common to good common, ily fair. 71%28c; yellow clarito choice. 81428%c. Molsali, 30240c; common 35c; fair, olice, 44249c. Rica—Demand at 6428c. exchange on New Yerk, \$1.50 Sterling exchange, bankers'

LTIMORB. ov. 11. -FLOUR-Unchanged, cet and Western extras, which spot and November, \$1.32% er, \$1.404@1.41¢ /January, orn—Western firm and a shade ed, spot and November, 554c2 e; January, 58@58%c; steam-Firm and active; Western mixed, 41@41%c; Pennayl-

mixed, 41@41%c; Pennsyle quiet at 86@88c. ime to choice Pennsylvania,

2. 843 bels; wheat, 129, 300 bu; b, 3, 000 cu; rye, I, 000 bu. 1 t, 63, 000 bu; corn, 31, 900 bu. 720 bu; corn, 49, 625 bu. f: LOUIS. L-Flour-Lower; XX, \$5.10 526,60; family, \$5.7045.80; 1046.50.

1036.50.

wer; No. 2 red. \$1.214.01.21

\$61.244 December; \$1.294

inry; No. 3 do. \$1.134.

74c cash; 364.0364c December; 374.0374c February.

cash; 304.030 December.

h; 75c December. Barley un-

4 \$1.09. better; \$10.25%10.50. New dy for car-lots, 25 to 30 days Bacon nominal. Lard easier 1,000 br's: wheat, 12,000 bar ley, 11,000 bar. 12,000 bris: wheat, 14,000 oats, 6,000 bar; barley, 1,004

OLEDO.

11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady;
gan; \$1.22; No. 2 red win22%; December, \$1.25%;
estern amber, \$1.23%; No. 2

4. Corn stgady; high-mixed,
spot, 30%c; new, 41%c; De38c; May, old, 50%c; No. 2
c; rejected new, 39%c. Oats
rejected, 32c.
et; prime, \$5.25; No. 2,

, 20,000 bn; corn, 32,000 CINNATI.

1.—Corrox—Strong at 11 14. 02:0.80. at \$1.20:1.25. Corn steady 137c. Oats firm; No. 2, 33:2 78@50c. Barley dull; No. 2

6.60. Buik meats nominally neats nominally unchanged. hanged. active, and prices have adncy creamery, 35c; choice des unchanged, at 80c.

OSTON. OSTON.
v. 11.—Floure—Market dull;
v. 11.—Floure—Market dull;
v. 76.05. 25.common extras,
sin extras, \$5.75.66.50; Min37.50; winter wheats. Onto
37.60; Illinois and Indiana,
uts. \$7.00.28.00; Wisconsin
ent process, spring wheats,
wheats. \$7.50.28.75.
at 64.065.4c; new, 60.8.03c,
ctra white, 47.649c; No. 2
3 white and No. 2 mixed,
ic.281.00.
3,000 bris; corn, 49,000 bu;

SAS CITY. sas City.

not. 11.—Grans—The Pricewheal receipts, 12,846 bu;
; weak; No. 2,cash, 51.07%;
. 3, cash, 97%;; November,
ta, 32,601 bu; shipments,
. 2, cash, 29%; November,

JISVILLE.
1.—Corrox—Higher at 11%c.
unchanged.
rket dull at \$1.20. Corn dull
its, 47c; mixed, 46c. Onto

frmer; white, 37c; mixed, 36c. Rye quiet at 85c. Provisions—Pork quiet but firm at \$11.00. Lard quiet but firm; choice leaf, tierce, 7%c; do keg, 8%c. Bulk ments quiet; shoulders, 3%c; clear ribs, 5%65%c, 5%66c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 4%c; clear ribs, none. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9410c.
WHINKY—\$1.08.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. Y., Nov. 11.—Grarn—Wheat firm; mics 5,000 bu; No. 1 hard Milwaukee, \$1.24; No. 1 Duluth, \$1.24. Corn dull; No. 2 nominally 51c. Oats dull; No. 2 nominally 36c on track. Rye inactive. Barley inactive.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 10% c for wheat and 9c for core, BECEIFTS Flour, 2,042 brls; wheat, 281,300 bs; corn, 125,401 bs. SHIPMENTS By railroad—Wheat, 32,500 bu; corn, 76,000 bs. By canal—Wheat, 432,140 bu; corn, 239,150 bs.

DETROIT. DETROIT. Mich., Nov. 11. -GRAIN-Wheat dull : erirs, nominal; No. 1 white, \$1.26; November, \$1.264; December, \$1.284; January, \$1.304; milling No. 1, \$1.21 bid, \$1.24 asked. RECEPTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—GRAIN--Wheat firm; No. 2 red, \$1. 22@1. 25. Corn steady; new, 36@ 37c. Oats quiet; 31@33c. Pnovisions Green shoulders, 3½c; clear rib,

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO. N. Y., Nov. 11. -GRAIN-Wheat quiet. Corn-Market duil; white Western, 49c. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., NOV. 11.-PETROLEUM-Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8%c.
OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 11.—PETROLEUM—Market On City, Fa., Nov. 11.—Fatholkum—Market opened with 90c bid for old, advanced to 93½c, and declined and closed at 92½c bid for old; shipments, 75,000, averaging 59,000; transactions, 200,000.
Pitranumo, Pa.; Nov. 11.—Patholkum—More scive; crude higher at 97½c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7½c, Philadelphia delivery.

Se. Louis. Nov. 11 .- Corron-Active and higher; middlings, 11%c; low middlings, 10%c; sales, 38,000; receipts, 3,000 bales; shipments, 3,800; stock, 40,800.
New Onleans, Nov. 8.—Corron—Demand active and stong; middlings, 11%; low do, 11%; net peccipts, 11,352; gross, 123,789; exports to Great Britain, 5,348; to the Continent, 1,805; maics, 13,000 bales; stock, 217,527.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Nov. 11. —Cotion goods market very strong and prices steadily advancing. Prints in better demand and all makes firmly held in first better demand and all makes armly held in aret hands. Dress goods doing well, and ginghams in fair request. Agents are making liberal deliveries of spring woolens to the clothing trade, but new business is rather less active. Flannels in steady demand and very firm.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11 .- SPIRITS OF TUR-

### MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.-No later advices have been received here concerning the schr G. C.-Trumpff, reported ashore and full of water on mer Island reef. The cargo of the vessel consisted of 600 gross tons of aig-iron. The hull is insured for \$12,000 on a valuation of \$15,000. The freight-list, amounting to \$1,850, is also insured. The condition of the Trumpf is supposed to be very bad. She was under the command of Capt. John T. Doyle, Capt. Gibbs having re-

mained here on account of illness.

It appears that the wind died out after the schr Soy left the pier at Oak Creek last evening, and the was driven helplessly by the seas upon a reef near by, over which there is but five feet of water. The vessel pounded so badly during the storm last night that she filled with water. It is supposed that her keel and bottom plank have suf-

posed that her keel and bottom plank have suf-fered great injury. To-day the sea has been too heavy to permit of wrecking operations. Vessel and cargo are insured.

The schr Minnie Slauson had her foregaff broken during the passage up the lakes. She will receive an new one here.

At an early hour this morning, the scow Nellie and Annie came in collision with the stmr Sheboy-gan while making the harbor, and lost her jib-boom.

The schr S. Anderson will receive a new jibboom According to private dispatches from Detroit, the

dent will delay the rescue of the vessel a day or two.

Capt. Peck will endeavor to fill the break in the Grand Haven line by charter of a steam barge. He has the Jarvis Lord and one other in view, and expects to conclude arrangements for one or both. With only twelve feet of water over the bars at Grand Haven. as at present, he says there is no use in running anything but small propellers, and unless the Government succeeds in cutting a channel soon, the services of deep draught propellers will have to be dispensed with altogether until the beginning of another season. Under the existing state of affairs, the steamship Minneapolis does not dare to enter or leave Grand Häven harbor except the lake is almost as smooth as a millpond.

Grain freights continue inactive and unchanged. The prop Philadelphia takes 30,000 bushels of wheat to Eric on through rate.

Arrivals from below up to 3 p, m.: Schrs Cortez, Scotfa, S. Anderson, F. M. Knapp, Marengo, Three Brothers.

A steam pump will be sent to the schr Spy to-The tug Sill is here from Racine, and will be docked to-morrow for repairs.

Inasunch as no news has been received by Mesers. Wolf & Davidson from Caot. Kirtland concerning the reported mishap to the wrecking tug Levisthan, it is supposed here that the injuries sustained by the tug, if any, are not nearly as serious as the floating rumors make out.

A CHICAGO SAILOR DROWNED. A letter addressed to President Powers, of the Seamen's Union, and dated Detroit, Nov. 10, states that while off Milwankee Point, about three miles to the eastward, William J. Johnston, Second Mate of the schr Lizzie A. Law, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The vessel was on her downward passage from Chicago to Buffalo, at the time. The body was not recovered. Every effort possible was made to save the man from drowning, the Law patting about and remaining at the place where the accident occurred for over two hours. Deceased formerly lived at No. 128 West Righteenth street, in this city, and was a member of the Chicago Branch of the Lake Seamen's Union, and, in the event of the finding of his body, word should be sent to President Powers. Johnston wore a blue jumper and black pants, and had a crucifix fastened on his left arm. He was an intelligent young man, 27 years of age, and gave promise of becoming a skillful navigator.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—The wrecking-tng

McArthur has gone to the schr China, ashore in Georgian Bay.

No change in grain rates from last quotations,—
4c to Buffalo.

The appraisers appointed to put a value on the
schr Niagara went to Port Huron to-day, but returned to-night, and will not complete their fig-

turned to-night, and will not complete their figures until to-morrow.

The schr M. A. Muir is schore on North Harbor red, at the west end of Lake Erie. She sailed on at 1 o'clock this morning, while tacking down the lake; she is wheat laden, to Buffalo. A tug pulled at her to-day, but could not start her. An expedition with pumps, hawsers, and a lighter, leaves for the scene to-night. It is supposed she is not badly injured. At last accounts she was not leaking any. There is known to be an insurance of 50,000 on the hull, and the freight-money is insured.

WRECK OF THE MARINER.
Capt. Fred Kaehler, owner of the schr Mariner,
received a telegram yesterday from Horn's Pier,
on the east shore, stating that that vessel had gone
ashore there Sunday during a heavy gale from the
southeast, and the cargo of cedar ties she had
on board had been swept off of her, and scattered
along the beach. The ressel will probably prove a
total joss. She was built by J. Barber, at Milwaukee, in 1852, and received satensive repairs in
1871. The loss to her owner is about \$2,500, and
it is scarcely necessary to add that toe vessel was
not insurable. The Captain and six sailors who
manned the Mariner escaped from the vessel in
safety at the time she stranded. The ties belonged to Horn & Joseph, and will be recovered. WRECK OF THE MARINER.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Cleared—Props Chicago, Porter, Chamberlain, Chicago; Pacific (indes), Eagle Harbor; schrs A. L. Andrews, Shawnee, Thomas A. Scott, Chicago; Helvetin, Moonlight (7,000 brls salt), Milwaukee; Marr Colina (undee), Fleetwing (indee), Cleveland; A. Ford, Detroit; Miami, Belle, Teledo.

Freights—Unchanged. No charters.

LAKE FREIGHTS. Very little was done in grain freights yesterday, the Grant boom overcoming the business like it has about everything else. The following engagements were made: To Buffalo—Props Potomac and Vanderbilt, wheat at 7/4c. To Port Colborne—Schr T. E. Merritt. corn. To Collingwood—Props Lake

L. Merritt. corn. To Collingwood—Props Lake

Eric and Canada, corn. Capacity, 65,000 bu wheat and 35,000 bu corn.

There will not be any session of the Board of Trade to-day, and any charters offering must be effected outside. The vessel offices will generally remain open until noon.

Lumber freights were unchanged yesterday.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The Royal-Mail stmr Northern Belle had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire while on her way up Georgian Bay Sunday last. The boat was under full headway in the midst of the lake when the hurricane-deck took fire from the sparks flying from the smoke-stack. Under the cool and nying from the smoke-stack. Under the cool and resolute command of Capt. Foote the crew and passengers attacked the fire, and after the most strenuous exertions succeeded in extinguishing it, but not until one of her life-boats and portions of the vessel had been consumed.

A BOTTLE YARN.

The Whitby (Ont.) Chronicle says: Mr. William McCausiand, of the lake shore, picked up a little south of Shoal Point, Wednesday isst, a lager-beer bottle containing a paper with the following writing: "Yacht Froth, of Sodus, double-lugger, swamped off Port Dathousie: Fred Plummer, James Duggan, Pelig Deedoos, crew; want to try to swim ashore, with God's help. Amen!"

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, Nov. 11. -Arrived-Moptsuk, Lock-port, 2, 200 bu corn, 1, 736 bu rye; Elizabeth, Lement. 9,000 bu rye, 50 bu corn. Cleared—Montauk, Lockport, 3,817 bu wheat, 15 bris flour, 1,392 ft lumber; Elizabeth, Lock-port, 5,029 bu wheat.

PORT HURON. Pont Huros, Mich., Nov. 11.—Passed up— Props Leland, William H. Barnum, S. D. Cald-well and consort, Mineral Rock and barges; schr Amaranth.

Down-Props Sovereign; stmr Manitobs.

Wind-South, light; weather fine.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO. The wind was southerly yesterday, but very few yesnels were ready to take advantage of it. The sehr Hungarian went into Miller Bros.' drysary by the damage done her by going on the strand at Grand Haven.

Last evening, while lying in Gas-House slip,

with her jibboom projecting over a railway track, the schr Annie O. Hanson had that necessary spar yanked out by a train of cars. The Captain of the prop Skylark is reported to have displayed some rare skill in handling that vessel Monday night, in his efforts to get through one of the draws of Wells street bridge, The mate of the schr S. G. Andrews arrived from Manitowoc yesterday by rail, having come here on account of illness. He reported the vessel nearly repaired, and that she would probably be ready to leave yesterday for this port.

The barge Rutter unloaded 2,000 bu of wet grain at Buffalo. The barge Rutter unloaded 2,000 bu of wet grain at Buffalo.

The prop Fountain City is to make two trips to Buffalo before going into winter quarters.

There has bees ottaing done in the case of the schr Rooney, foundered off Charlotte recently. It has not been decided whether to attempt to raise the vessel or not.

If it be a fact, as reported, that the Canadian tug Neelon went to assist the schr Jane McLeod off the beach at Wilson, down the lake, on the American shore, there will be some international talk, says the Toronto Globe.

Buffalo Express, 10th: About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a man named R. Chambers, employed as deck-hand on the steambarge Chauncey Hurling on his head. Dr. Phelps was immediately summoned, and found the skull badly fractured. The sufferer was removed to the General Hospital. His recovery is considered doubtful.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Favorite, Menimonee, towing, Rush street.
Prop E. B. Hale, Ashtabula, coal, Chicago avenue.
Prop Peerless, Hancock, sundries, Washington street.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries, Wells street.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Maverly, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop M. Groh, South Haven, sundries, State

street.

Prop Bismarck, Menekaupee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Thompson, Muskegon, lumber, Evans Sip.
Stmr Alpens, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, wood, Market.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Sip.
Schr Sonors, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Sip.
Schr S. A. Wood Menominee, lumber, Stetson
Slip. Schr South Haven, South Haven, lumber, North waster in the sahr Porter was lowered five feet yesterday, when the pressure from above slove in the after hatch, again allowing her to fill. The accident will delay the rescue of the vessel a day or two.

Capt. Peck will endeavor to fill the break in the Grand Haven line by charter of a steam barge. He has the Jarvis Lord and one other in view, and expects to conclude arrangements for one or both. With only twelve feet of water over the bars at Grand Haven, as at present, he says there is no see in running anything hat small propollers, and the proposed statement of the same than th

house.

Schr S. H. Foster, Cieveland, coal, N. B.
Schr J. O. Moss, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr E. R. Blake, Frankfort, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Michaelson, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Carrier, White Lake, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr E. E. Tyson, Menekaunee, lumber, Stetsor
Slip.

Slip.
Schr Marinette, Menekaunee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr E. T. Judd, Menekaunee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber, Markef.
Schr I. M. Forrest, Grand Haven, lumber, Market. ket. Sehr Regulator, Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Sehr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber, Rush street. Sehr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, wood, Rush street. Sehr Lumberman, White Lake, lumber, Tweifth streel. Schr Arendal, Manistee, Jumber, Market. Schr Isabe lia Sands, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth

Street.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, lumber, no order.
Schr Mercery. Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Transit. White Lake, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak. St. Joe. lumber. Twelfth street.
Schr A. M. Peterson, Buffalo, coal, Market.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Evan's
Sito.

Schr A. M. Peterson, Buffalo, coal, Market.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Evan's
Slip.
Schr Annie Tomine, Grand Haven, lumber, —
Schr Ostrich, Oconto, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Havi Grant, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Lavi Grant, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Lovi Grant, Muskegon, lumber, Twentysecond street.
Schr Albatross, White Lake, lumber, —
Schr Magnelia, Muskegon, wood, Rush street.
Schr Cuyahoga, Traverse Bay, wood, North Branch.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Ludington, lumber, Polk
atreel.
Schr M. W. Fage. Cleveland. coal, North Branch.
Schr Y. Stimms, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Teiegraph, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted
street.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Lotus, Cedar River, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber, Market.

street.
Schr William Stürges, Ludington, lumber, Market
Schr C. Rabb, Manistee, lumber, C., B. & Q. ACTUAL SAILINGS.
Simr Alpena. Muskegon, sundries.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Simr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Drivet, Ludington, light.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, light.
Schr Ellim Ellinwood, White Lake, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, light.
Schr City Grand Rapids, Muskegon, light.
Frop New Era, Muskegon, light.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, light.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, light.
Schr Pauline, Manistee, light.
Schr Pauline, Manistee, light.
Schr Pauline, Manistee, light.
Schr Gen, Worth, Manistee, light.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Ludington, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr George L. Seaver, Muskegon, light.
Schr George L. Seaver, Muskegon, light.
Schr Wollin, Holland, light.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Ludington, light.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Ludington, light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, sundries.
Frop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, sundries.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, sundries.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, light.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, light.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, light.
Schr Rasc Stephenson, Menekannee, sundries.
Schr D. L. Filer, Menekannee, light.
Schr Nelson, Menekannee, light.
Schr Nelson, Menekannee, light.
Schr Nelson, Menekannee, light.
Schr Nelson, Menekannee, light.
New Business for a Newspaper.
Double-Leaded Editorial in New Oriesne Times,
New Business for a Newspaper.
Double-Leaded Editorial in New Oriesne Times,
Schr D. L. Filer, Menekannee, light.
New Business for a Newspaper.
Double-Leaded Editorial in New Oriesne Times,
Schr J. avonging institution shall be founded in this city. No deposit less in amount than \$1 will be received. Depositors will be allowed a uniform rate of 5 per cent interest, and will be paid their money on demand.

THE COURTS.

and Theatre.

The Price Is \$223,000---Joliet Mound Company.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

THE FIDELITY. The question of accepting the recent bid for the Fidelity Bank property came up again yesterday morning before Judge Moore. The bids were opened Monday by the Judge, and it was found the bids of E. C. Waller of \$230,000 for the bank, safety depository and theatre, and of Mark Kimball of \$50,000 for the Madison street lot were the highest. Yesterday morning Mr. Dupee, on behalf of the Receiver, presented drafts of the proposed orders of sale, which, among other things, contained a clause that the purchaser in each case should pay the taxes of 1879. This occasioned a good deal of objection, and the matter was discussed for nearly two hours. The Judge, however, held nearly two hours. The Judge, however, held that the notice of sale showed that the bids were to be made subject to such taxes, and the purchasers finally succumbed. Then the order as to the safety depository provided that the purchaser should take subject to all outstanding contracts, and this gave rise to another controversy. The boxes in the safety vaults are reuted sometimes for a year and the rent paid in advance, and the Judge at first was inciined to hold that the purchaser must take subject to these contracts, and that he was not entitled to have the unearned rent which had been paid turned over to him. Mr. Waller, however, made a very energetic protest, and threatened to throw up the bid if he was compelled to lose what might amount to half a year's income of the vaults. The Judge refused to make any order until the Receiver was consulted. After a long search among the restaurants the Receiver was found and brought into court. He said his intention was to sell the safety vaults, subject to outstanding contracts, and subject to the proviso that he should not refund the rents collected in advance. The boxes were rented for periods ranging from one day to a year, and generally paid in advance. The boxes were rented for periods ranging from one day to a year, and generally paid in advance. The however, thought that as the language of the advertisement was vague and ambiguous, and as Mr. Wailer had said he did not make his bid on any such understanding, the sale would be regarded as having been made on the understanding that the pro-rata share of advance rents of the safety-deposit vaults should be paid over to the purchasers of the same. An order was then entered confirming the saie of the bank, safety-vaults, and theatre to Waller, unless objections are filed by the 22d inst. The sale of the Madison street lot to Mr. Kimball was confirmed absolutely, as it was a bid equal to the appraised value of the property. that the notice of sale showed that

THE CHICAGO & SOUTHERN BAIL-ROAD.

In the foreclosure suit of the Chicago & Southern Railroad, Judge Drummond yesterday entered an order as to the distribution of the proceeds of the late sale of the road. Some time ago a decree was entered in the Circuit Court, giving to B. Loewenthal, H. Witbeck, and the Union National Bank a prior lien on the twelve miles of the road from its terminus in the city to the south line of the Town of Worth, but an appeal was taken to the Town of Worth, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which is as yet undecided. The remainder of the road is subject to the mortagge lien of 320 bonds for \$1,000 each, on which default was made years ago, and under which the road was sold. Out of the proceeds the lien of J. B. Brown, the contractor, was paid. The Judge now finds that the value of the twelve miles above referred to is 39 4-10 per cent of the value of the whole line. This divides the proceeds, \$41,575 to the twelve miles, and \$63,919 to the rest of the road, and the first sum is to be kept to await the result of the litigation in the Supreme Court, while the rest is to be divided. There are, however, some intervening claims to be paid on the main line, for which \$13,946 is reserved, leaving only \$50,000 clear to be divided among the unfortunate bondholders of the 320 bonds. There are, likewise, a few intervening claims on the twelve miles, and the case was referred to the Master, to report on all these claims.

THE JOLIET MOUND COMPANY. In the case of Martin vs. The Joliet Mound Company, the Receiver filed his third quarterly report yesterday, as follows:

JUDGE SMITH. Judges Gary and Jameson held a conference yesterday noon with Judge-elect Sidney Smith, yesterday noon with Judge-elect Sidney Smith, and they made arrangements for the division of business. It was agreed that Judge Jameson should take the chancery branch hitherto presided over so efficiently by Judge Moore, and that Judges Gary and Smith should divide the commonlaw business between them. Judge Jameson, however, will go to the Criminal Court the first of January, to relieve Judge Tuley, who goes to that court next Monday.

ITEMS. Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday morning in hearing the contempt case of J. A. Lomax for disobeying an injunction in the patent case of Putnam vs. Lomax, to prevent him from making or using a patent stopper fastening. The Judge thought the evidence

him from making or using a patent stopper fastening. The Judge thought the evidence adduced in the affidavits on the subject was not strong enough to justify him in attaching Lomax for contempt. He, however, agreed to allow the plaintiff to examine Lomax under oath, if he wished, in relation to his conduct, connected with the litigation.

In the patent barbed-wire-fence cases, in which an application was made for injunction against the defendants to prevent them from using the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company patents, the Judge declined to compet the defendants to give bonds now, but required them to make monthly statements, beginning Dec. I, of their manufactures and sales, with leave to complainants any time after that to renew their application.

The arguments on the objection to the proposed assessment of the stockholders of the State Insurance Company came up before Judge Blodgett yesterday morning, but the Judge was too ill all day to hear them, and the matter was indefinitly postponed. The Assignee, however, was required to furnish a statement of the assets of the Company at the time it went into bankruptey, and also of the disbursements since that time.

All the State Courts and Clerks' offices will be closed to-day. Judge Drummond will have a set, case, but Judge Blodgett will not be in court.

The South Park condemnation case was con-

court.

The South Park condemnation case was continued before Judge Moran, and about a dozen witnesses were examined. Their testimony varied greatly, ranging at an estimate of from \$50 to \$100 for the low land to \$400 to \$750 for the high land.

DIVORCES. Gothilda Peterson filed a bill yesterday for divorce from Wilhelm Peterson, on the ground of drunkenness.

Alice Radeker, on account of the continued desertion of her husband, Edward, also asks for

desertion of her husband, Edward, also asks for a like favor.

Judge Moore yesterday granted decrees of divorce to Caroline Dyckmann from Conrad Dyckmann on the ground of cruelty, the care of the children to be given to the complainant; to Rose Bengli from John Bengli for cruelty, with care of children to complainant; to Cyrille G. Sercombe from Katie Sercombe for adultery, with custody of child to complainant; and to Annie S. Heffran from Lucius G. Heffran for desertion.

desertion.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce yesterday to Kittie Stewart from James Stewart on the ground of cruelty.

against George Butters, surviving partner of the firm of F. J. Lavendorf & Co. Henry S. and Eliza Earl brought suit to re-cover \$3,000 from A. W. Daggett.

Sale of the Fidelity Bank, Vaults, CIRCUIT COURT. The National Cigar Company commenced a suit in trespass against R. L. Delaney, S. H. Jones, and A. M. Jones recover \$5,000 damages.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Alexander 8. Campbell, minor, letters of guardianship were granted to Sylvester Linn, and bond of \$10,000 approved. THE CALL THURSDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—55, 58, 57, 58, and 60 No case on hearing.

Judgs Gary—Nos. 2, 639 and 2, 661 on the old calendar, and 21 to 40, inclusive, on new calen dar. No case on trial. JUDGE JAMESON-Assists Judge Gary. No case

on trial.

Judgs Moors-24, 25, 26, 27. No case on JUDGE ROUBE-Set case, term No. 306, Mc-pering. Judge Roube-Set case, term No. 306, Mc-Cormick vs. Flaherty, and calendar Nos. 215 to 224, inclusive, except 216. No case on trial. JUDGE MORAN—No call. Set case No. 384, South Park Commissioners vs. Dunlevy, on trial. JUDGE TULEY—11, 7, 8, 12. No. 10 on hear-

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT - JUDGE GARY - Alexande White vs. The Triumph Planing-Machine Compa ny, \$1,300.

## AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL THEATRES. The city theatres last night were all well pat-ronized, the largest audience being probably that at McVicker's, where Hermann is filling an that at McVicker's, where Hermann is filling an engagement. Owing to the reception of to-day, the usual Wednesday matinee at McVicker's, at Hooley's, Haverly's, and at the Olympic will not be given, but in the evening at all the houses, with the exception of Haverly's, performances will occur. The attractions are: Hermann at McVicker's, the Criterion Comedy Company in "Freaks" at Hooley's, "Geo. Grant's Tour Around the World" at the Olympic, "Alvin Joslin" at Hamlin's, and "Custer" at the West Side Academy of Music.

A LOST TENOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 11.—Members of Hav eriy's Church Choir Pinafore Company, which commenced an engagement here last night, are suxious to learn of the whereabouts of Mr. Dexter, the tenor who was to have joined the rganization at this place. Mr. Blanchard, the business manager, said this evening that Dexter had been engaged to take Mr. Knorr's place. had been engaged to take Mr. Knorr's place. When last heard from Dexter was in Columbus, Ga., whence he telegraphed for money to ensble him to come North. The money was sent, and an answer was received from Dexter that he had received it. This was about a week ago. Since then nothing has been heard from or of him. His wife, who is in Milwausee, is also without news of the missing man. He went south with the Stewart Company, and was with them at Columbus.

them at Columbus.

A story published in the Indianapolis Sentiael derogatory to the temperance qualities of some of the male members of the Church Choir Company, is indignantly denied by all of them.

MUSICAL NOTES. Mr. Maretzek's English opera season will commence at McVicker's Theatre next Monday evening, and his new opera, "Sleepy Hollow,' is underlined for the whole week. Dispatches received by Mr. McVicker yesterday announce that the performance in Baltimore on Monday night was an immense success. The cast will be as follows:

be as follows:

Katrina Van Tassell ... Miss Annis Montague
Frau Van Spuyten ... Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox
Abraham Van Brunt ... Mr. Charles Turner
Heinrich Van Ness ... Mr. L. Fink
Ichabod Crane ... Mr. W. C. Gardiner
Baltus Van Tassell ... Mr. Burnett
Nick Van Riper ... Mr. H. Gordon
Baltus Kipp ... Mr. H. Gordon
Baltus Kipp ... Mr. W. Spielke
Frau Van Tassell ... Miss Ada Whitman
Anne Steif ... Miss A. Duvernoy

Official contents of the Miss A. Duvernoy Official announcements from New York state that the Mapleson opera season will commence at Haverly's in this city Jap. 12. The season

THE LIVERPOOL MYSTERY.

How the Missing Miss Edwards Was Found and the Story of Her Adventures.

The case of Miss Edwards, who disappared from Liverpool in a mysterious manner, is still

an object of excitement in the London papers.

After six weeks she was discovered in London, and, according to the Daily Telegraph of the 24th, still remains at the house of her uncle, whither she was conducted on being recognized. She is suffering from a severe nervous affection, and it is hardly possible that she will be able to travel for some days yet. Her tather and moth-er went to London at once upon learning the very welcome news that she had been found, with the intention of taking her home on Wednesday. Mr. Edwards was, however, obliged to return to Liverpool yesterday morn ing, but her mother remains to tend her. "The poor girl's health is not to be won-"The poor girl's health is not to be wondered at," says the Telegraph, "considering the sufferings through which she has passed since she left her home on Sept. 8 last, justifying, as there is reason to believe they do, some of the worst apprehensions regarding her disappearance. Upon that day she was to visit some friends in the neighborhood of Islington (Liverpool) and pay several trifling bills. For these purposes she left Fairfield, where she restied with her parents, and took an omnibus to the Monument in London Road. In the omnibus she met several persons who were members of the congregation at the chapel which she attended, and with some of whom she entered into conversation. Alighting at the Monument, the young lady went down Stafford street as a near-cut to the house of a friend, upon whom she was to call, and who knew of the intended visit. A portion of Stafford street and Blandford street form about the lowest neighborhood

near-cut to the house of a friend, upon whom she was to call, and who knew of the intended visit. A portion of Stafford street and Blandford street form about the lowest neighborhood in Liverpool, and before now there have been more than one strange disappearance from this very locality, and in these cases, it is believed that the agents were men affecting the dress and manners of ministers of religion or women who carry out shocking schemes under the guise of friendliness.

"Miss Edwards, who is scarcely 18 years of age, is subject to fainting fits, and she was in this part of the town when she felt one of them coming upon her. She had either failen or was stumbling when a man came forward to assist her, and she remembers giving him her address and asking him to call a cab and have her driven home. Here begins the mystery. That she was drugged and involuntarily detained her friends have no doubt. She came to London on Sept. 6, it is believed, partly under coercion and partly by the reason of the shame and horror she felt at the outrasses of which she had been the victim,—the unwilling and even unconscious victim, so far as it is possible to judge from the meagre information which alone is allowed by the relatives to transpire; and, indeed, it is doubtful whether the poor girl, suffering acutely as she has been since her restoration to her friends, could at present give a present give to the friends, could at present give a present give to the time at Brompton, where she was recognized by her uncle on Tuesday night, the 21st of the present month. There for the moment the anthentic story of her treatment ends; her friends are naturally anxious not to enter into details of the painful facts regarding her detention and diagraceful treatment; but they are aware that the public interest and anxiety are too much concerned in the matter to allow it to remain where it is. Hitherto, unfortunately, the Liverpool police have utterly failed to discover the guilty parties, and this young woman has been going about London fo

upon our minds that our poor girl has been very foully treated. You will, no doubt, in due time learn the details, but you may take it that she found herself fainting in the course of paying a visit in Liverpool. A scoundrel offered her assistance. I cannot go any further, and prefer that you would wait for the statement collected from herself by a nearer relative.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Denial.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Criticago, Nov. 11.—I wish to contradict an article published in the Chicago Times on Monday that grossly insults and misrepresents every vestige of the subjects on which it treats and falsifies in terse terms a conversation pur and falsifies in terse terms a conversation purported to be held between myself and the Times reporter, at Sunday's regular meeting of the Butchers' & Packing-House Men's Protective Union. The article referred to commences with the assertion that the Union held its meeting at Union Hall, 1506 South Halsted street, and claims that emphatically Mr. P. G. Irwin and the Times reporter were both present; to which assertion I answer it was a direct He, in the fact that the corporation above referred to held its meeting in Union Hall or immediate vicinity on Sunday last, at any time during day or evening. An insinuation of the floor-mopping business with my name in connection gave me to understand the voluble shover of the quill understood I chew tobacco; I never use the weed, and can prove it; another he nailed in the coffin of the quill agent or emissary; the last assertions alleged to have been pumped out or me was to the effect that Hutch was the worst enemy we had, and that he had to yank guts himself once, to both of which I offer a strict denial. As for the first, Hutchinson was one of the first to show a disposition to resume business, after the situation was clearly understood, and that was we did not wish to run Hutchinson's packing-house, for the best man the country affords, both to employer and employe, does that, but to have him accede to our demands in the matter of wages. Secondly, whether Mr. Hutchinson ever worked in a packing-house or not is foreign to me. In conclusion, I would state that the quill-shover stated that a circle of sympathizers indorsing Mr. Irwin's remarks and a rising inflection of said Irwin suggestive of floor-mopping acts, and inquiry tending to disclose his identity, suddenly remembered he had business down-stairs. Where was this purported conversation? Was it up-stairs at Union Hall? No, sir; we had no meeting thers. Where was this meeting held? Was it up-stairs in any place? No, sir; it was near the corner of Thirty-ninth and Halsted streets, in the old church there, which has ported to be held between myself and the

Hydrophobia

To the Edstor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- In some highly interest ing reports given in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks ago, about the accident that happened in Lincoln Park, mention was made of a man who was cured of the mad-dog's bite by a so-called infallible remedy just imported from Germany. Having been citten by a wild dog, a few days ago, and relying but very little on the treatments known, you would confer an everlasting favor in giving the name and residence of the owner of said most valuable recipe. It seems that the madstone in possession of Mrs. Sautor, of which I read so brilliant a panegyric in your well-informed paper, has even lost it efficiency.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Adolph Ober, grocer, No. 820 Hubbard street, Chicago. Park, mention was made of a man who was

THE O'BRIEN ESTATE. San Francisco, Nov. 11 .- The distribution of the estate of W. S. O'Brien, deceased, amounting to \$9,000,000, which was to have taken place Aug. 29 last, has by the decision of the place Aug. 29 last, has by the decision of the Probate Court, rendered yesterday, been indefinitly postponed, the estate being defendant in four of the suits brought by John H. Burke against J. C. Flood and others, amounting to \$3,894.400. Burke filed an opposition to the distribution, together with copies of complaints in all the actions pending, and which was demurred to by the executors and delegates of the estate. Judge Myrick, of the Probate Court, in oversuling the damurrers, save: Court, in overruling the demurrers, says:
"Sufficient appears in opposition to show that
a partial distribution should not be made until
the controversy as to the rights of Burke is disposed of."

Baker's Vanilia Chocolate is excellent for eating or drinking. Equal to any imported, at one-half-the cost. Ask your grocer for it.



IS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, &c., &c.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Speedily and Permanently Cures

Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action.

It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste pleasant, and its effects permanent.

DEBILITY.

Mr. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B.

—Dear Str. Having used your Compound Syrup of Bypophosphites for some time in my practice, I have no
hesitation in recommending it to my patients who are
suffering from general debility, or any disease of the
lungs, knowing that, even in cases utterly nopeless, it
affords relief. I am, sir, yours truly,

H. G. ADDY, M. D.

Sold by all Descripts. \$150 per Bottle.

Sold by all Druggists. \$1.50 per Bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents, CINCINNATI, O. FINANCIAL.

The public are invited to call and investigate the BUILDING LOAN PLAN of the UNITED STATES Home and Dower Association OF PENNSYLVANIA, The most desirable and equitable plan of its kind ever presented to the public. Address or apply to W. D. VAN BLAECOM & CO., Managers, 170 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

\$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York. at 12 Wall-at. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from livestments ranging from \$50 to \$500, and have the envisible reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their Financial Report, free.—New York Tribune. LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. By order of the Court the general stock of MERKER BROS. • 8 State-st. pecified below. Will be sold to the highest bidder for cash saturday. Nov. 15. at 10 a. m. A rare chance for fine leather goods for the holidays, such as glove and handkerchief boxes, lewel cases, etc.; also bill books, pocketbooks, card and letter cases, brushes, combs, and many fancy articles in the line. Call and examine stock between now and then; the whole stock in one lot. MOSES BENZINGES, Assignee, 47 and 49 State-st.

WINTER RESORT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

A land of perpetual summer—James M. Mortes
Proprietor. For further information apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York. MASSAU MAIL STRAMSHIP LINE
Leaves Pier 20, East River, semi-monthly fafter Jan. 15
weekly), for Nassau, touching at Fernandian. For
schedule of ealling days, and raise of passage, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or
E. W. PARSONS,
Pier 20, Kaas Elivas, New York. NEW PUBLICATIONS. JUST OUT:

BELLS OF CORNEVILLE. A handsome and complete edition of the "Bells of recville," by Planquette, is now ready; and as the such the acting, scenery, and costuming are quite thin the reach of ameteurs, it is sure to be ex-naively given and enjoyed. Pretty, lively French liegs scenes, contrasting with events in the haunted site, make a spirited combination. Words unob-cidenable. Price, \$1.50.

WHITE ROBES, the new Sunday School Sons lock, by Abbey and Munger, blue fair to be one of the successful books of its class, as it is ungentably ne of the sweetest and bost. It will pay to buy one, if ally to sing from at bome. Price, 33 cents.

VOICE OF WORSHIP. L. O. Emerson. \$0.00 per dozen.

THE TEMPLE. W. O. Perkins. \$9,00 per dozen.

NEW METHOD FOR SINGING CLASSES.

A. N. Johnson. \$6,00 per dozen.

The above are our three newest Singing School Books.

The first two have a full set of tunes for Choirs.

See full lists of New Sheet Music every week in the "Musical Record." That is the way to keep well in-formed of all new issues. Mailed for 6 cents. Vait for these books (almost through the press):
TEMPERANCE JEWELS. J. H. Tenney,
AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK.
PARLOR ORGAN INSTRUCTION BOOK.

> LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO. Bosto TOBACCO.

The New Favorite!

PRINCE ALBERT VIRGINIA SUN-CURED

TOBACCO.

APPLEBY & HELME, New York.

Pipe or Cigarette.

CATABBH CURB

Wei De Meyer's

Cure. A speedy and Certain Antidote for Ca tarrh, Snuffles, Colds in the Head, Influenza and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy an shaoldte cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delive by D. B. DEWRY & Co., 48 Dey-st., N. Y., at \$1.50 a

Children Cry for Pitcher's Casteria

Centaur Liutments, the world's great Pair relieving agents for Mun and! Beast.

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR STOCK CAT-DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, )

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Scaled proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stock Cattle," and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C., will be received until 11 colock a. m. of Wednessay, the 3d day of December, 1000 for turnishing as the points hereinarther named the 4 cer centum of which must be builts via: Xanton, Standing Rock, and Lower Brule Agencies, Dakota, 500 head each: Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, Dakota, 500 head each: Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies, Dakota, 500 head: all of which cattle must have been raised and bred in lows or Minnessta; Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Indian Territory, 500 head: Cosare and Bea and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, 500 head: Cosare, Indian Territory, 500 head: Cosare, Indian Territory, 500 head: Source, Indian Territory, 500 head; Source, Indian Source, Indian Source, Indian Source, Indian Source, Indian Source, Source, Indian Source, Indian Source, Source, Indian Source, Source, Indian S

must have been raised and bred in Montana, Wyoming, or Idaho.
Cattle for the Indian Territory must be delivered between April I and 15, and the remainder between June I and 15, 1880.
Certified checks only receivable on the following banks, etc. All lids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some one of the following banks or Government Depositories for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, vis. Chemical National, New York: Masional Broadway, New York: American Exchange Autions Baroadway, New York: American Exchange Autional Englishment Print National, Cincinnati, Union National, Cincinnati, Union National, Cincinnati, union National, Washington, D. C.; and the United States Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis.

E. A. HANT, Commissioner.

at Philadelphia, Saltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis.

E. A. HATT, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTUN, D. C., November I., 1979.
Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, November 24, 1879, for making office farniture for the new Appraiser's stores building at San Francisco. The prices named in bids must include every expense incident to delivery of the furniture and to piscing it in position finished and in complete working order in the building named. Samples of materials to be used in the construction of the furniture will be furnished to the successful bidder. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids, and to waive defects. Particulars can be had upon application to the Secretary of the Treasury. Bids should be inclosed in a scaled envelope endorsed "Proposals for furniture for the United States Appraiser's stores building at San Francisco, Cal.," and addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary. OCEAN NAVIGATION. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Loadonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 840,
to 875, according to accommandation. Second Cabin,
840. Steerage, \$30.

72 Broadway, N. T., and 165 Bandolph-st., Chicag JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manardr. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York Leaden Paris.
Steamers sail every Satarday from New York for Southampton and Bermen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF FASSAGE-From New York to Southampton, London, Bavre, and Bremen, first cable, \$100; second cable, \$60; steerage, \$50. Return, tickets at reduced rates. OELBICHS & CO., 2 South Gark-st., Agents for Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL. ATHENÆUM ACADEMY Nos. 48-54 Dearborn-st. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal Next term begins Monday, Nov. 24.

FAIRBANKS'

KENTUCKY STATE DRAWIN BY STATE AUTHORITY

SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Mar \$15,000 for \$1

In the Kentucky State Lettery. WRICH HAS REGULARLY DRAWN IN PURSU-ANCE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEM-BLY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, APPROVED DEC. 9, 1890, FOR THE BENEFIT OF EDUCA-TIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ON SATURDAY,

NOV. 15.

FIRST CARITALS, \$45,000, \$5,000, \$2,500, \$1,500, \$1,000, and 1857 OTHER PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO \$50,700. TICKETS, \$1. FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS WILLIAMSON & CO., 550 BEOAD WAY, NEW YORK, OR M. J. RICHMOND, COVINGTON, KY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION. Mr. G. G. MOORS has this day withdrawn fro

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1879, WM. T. BAKER & CO. BAILROAD TIME-TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. : Sunday excepted. ; Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices. & Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depots.

Pullman Hote Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 16:30 a.m. No other road runs Pullman er any either form of hotel cars west of Chicago. a-Depot corner of Wells and Kingle-sta. -Denot corner of Canal and Kingle-sta.

OHICAGO BUBLINGTON & OUINGY RAILROAD Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-st. Ticket Offices So Clark-st. and at depots.

Mendos a Ottava Estados Anton Passenger 5:30 pm 8:55 and Downer's Grove Accommodation 6:15 pm 7:16 am Freeport & Dubque Express 9:50 pm 6:35 and Omaha Night Express 9:00 pm 6:35 and Ransas City & St. Joe Express 9:05 pm 6:35 a to

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-whee Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omana on the Pacific Express. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAULPIC RATLEDAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-ats. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-gt., Sherman House. Davenport Express. 7:50 a m \* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express. 7:50 a m \* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express. 7:50 a m \* 3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Express \* 0:050 a m \* 3:40 p m
Fern Accommodation. 5:00 p m \* 0:22 a m
Night Express. 7:10:00 p m \* 0:22 a m

\*Dally except Sundays. 1Dally except Saurdays. CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office. 63 South Clark-st. and at depot. .. \* 7:55 a m \*10:30 a in

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... 12:35 p.m. 2:30 p.m.
Kansas City Night Express... 9:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 a.m. 7:55 p.m.
Mobile & New Orienas Express... 9:00 a.m. 7:55 p.m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 p.m. 7:55 p.m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 p.m. 7:55 p.m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 p.m. 7:55 p.m.
& Kookuk Express... 9:00 p.m. 7:55 p.m.
& Kookuk Express... 9:00 p.m. 7:55 p.m.
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Rx. 12:235 p.m. 3:30 p.m.
Joliet & Dayight Accommodation 5:00 p.m. 9:50 a.m.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 131 Randolph-st., near Clark.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Spot. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-stTicket Office, of Clark-st., acutheas corner of Raz.
dolph. Grand Pacific Hotel, and as Falmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7100 am \* 6150 pm Day Express... 9:00 am \* 7:40 pm Ralamasco Accommodation... 4:00 pm 10:27 am Atlantic Express (dally)... 5:15 pm 16:00 am Night Express... 49:10 pm 27:20 am 27: PITTSBURG, PL WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Massison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS. Loave. | Arrive.

Treats all chronic, nervous and private diseases nal weakness, sexual debility, etc. Gures gus or money refunded. Charges low. So detents business. All medicines farnished—even to pas distance. Thousands or cases cured. One free and confidential; call or write. Business and circulus sent scaled for two times—cent statements of the confidential of the confidential

CHICAGO, ALTON & St. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison et. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

Leave. Arrive. Leave. | Arrive.

PALITMORE & ONIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second;
st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-et., Paimer House, Grand
Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Vorning Express And a m § 5:00 a m 7:00 p m 7:00 p m

PITISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Robomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sia., West Side.

Depot. foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-accord-st.

Leave. Arrive.

Cheinnatt Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 9:40 a.m. 8:00 p.m.
Night Express. 8:00 p.m. 7:00 a.m.

OMICAGO & RASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAD.

"Danville Rosio."

Taket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Bearborn-st., and Desol, corner Claimen and Carroll-sts. Leave. Arrive. HEDICAL.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN
NO PAY!! DR. KEAN
173 South Clark-et., Oldogra.
Consult personally or by mail of the control of charge.
Strong, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Ross is easy physician in the city who warmants cures or as

M ME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR-merly Mrs. Option Boffman's). Ragish. French, and German Roarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by lotter or personality as above.

Another Interview with Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin.

ne of the Possibilities of Nanal Politics in the Near Future.

Likelihood of a Desperate Conspiracy by the Democrats to Seize the Government.

How They Can Keep Temporary Control of Conem, and Elect a President Defeated by the People.

perial Dispatch to The Tribune. GTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The National

ican will to-morrow contain the following sw with Senator Matt Carpenter upon I the possibilities of future politics:

National Republican—Conceding as a reconcusion the election of their candire President in 1880, will the Republican at the same time to regain control of

sole at the same time to regain control of longress?
Senator Carpenter—I don't think there's need doubt about their regaining me House. What with the undoing of the Democratic gerymander in Ohio, and the strength of the National iticket which will be given to Congressional nominees in debatable or doubtful dispicts, the chances certainly its in that direction. But, unless some unforeseen casualty ocurs, they will hardly be able to regain their asendency in the Senate until 1883. When they add it in that body, they didn't guard it as carenlly as they should, and consequently lost sevral Senators from the South, whose votes now and in the immediate future would come in propiliously, in a partisan sense.

oral Senators from the South, whose votes now and in the immediate future would come in propiliously, in a partisan sense.

N. R.—And what are those casualties?

Senator C.—There are six Senators who hold over until the Forty-eighth Congress, who now as Democrats represent Republican States, or States that soon will be. They are Senators Grover and Stater, of Oregon; Farley, of California; Davis (counting him as of the Opposition), of Illinois; Pendleton, of Ohio; and McPherson, of New Jersey. The death, resignation, or removal from the Senate from any cause of any one of these would be followed by the election of a Republican successor. If such a casualty should occur and Senator Kellogg should be retained in his seat, the election of Republican Senators to the Forty-seventh Congress is Ohio. Pennsylvauis, Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York, to succeed Senators Thurman, Wallace, Eaton, MeDonald, Randolph, and Kernan, would give the Republicans a bare working majority, even if Judge Davis should not act with them. The Democrats, as it now appears, will gain only one Senators. ould not act with them. The Demo-is now appears, will gain only one Sen-be elections of 1881,—the successor to truce, of Missiashph,—although there possibility that Senator McDonald may are dhimself, or be succeeded by an-

a bare possibility that Senator McDonald may ther succeed himself, or be succeeded by anher of his own party.

N. K.—These are close calculations.

Senator C.—Yes; but not too close in view of e gravity of the political situation. I have sen led with others to look into these possible mitingencies while considering Senator Kelagr's case, now pending before the Committee a Privileges and Elections. Of course our emocratic friends have calculated all these lances, and we should do the same. It's alays well to measure the strength and the moves of your adversary in such a contest as this no over Mr. Kellogg's seat; and there's no etter way of judging the motives of the Democracy in this instance than to inquire into heir partisan necessities as viewed from their was and point. Looking at the matter in this ght, and also in the light of the contingencies have alluded to, they may go ahead, sooner or are, with an attempt to unseat him.

N. R.—Why do you say sooner or later?

Senator C.—Well, it would be poor policy for sem to push things in this matter before the eccember session of 1830. If they make upper minds not to unseat him, they will probably render a report very soon. But, if they are

ber session of 1890. If they make up hinds not to unseat him, they will probader a report very soon. But, if they are dired that he shall go, they will wait unrithe National election next year.

2.—How do you make that out?

3.—How do you make that out?

4.—How do you make that out?

5.—Easy enough! You see, Mr. Mr. Mr. especially and the newspapers gennave made an issue, as it is called, of this. In this fail's campaigns. In this way the have been educated up to a due undering of the importance of Senator Kellogr's at to the Democrats, and the equal imce to the Republicans of his retention.

removal to the Democrats, and the equal importance to the Republicans of his retention. In other words, the case has been discussed in all its bearings, and to some extent had an influence in the result of the late elections. The conspiracy to remove him has been made to appear in its true light,—as a partisan maneuvre to make a Solid South in the Senate, for Messrs. Reliogg and Bruce are the only Republican Senstors left from that section. And the Democrats are not foolish enough to give further avidence of such cartisan recklesness until after the National election next. November. If they should attempt to unseat him before that time, they would have to answer for it at the polls; while, if they wait until the December session next. year, they will have plenty of time—four months—in which to do as they please.

N. R.—And if they do oust him?

Senator C.—If they do, it will be by the exercise of the most arbitrary and unconstitutional power, and in violation of all law and precedent. Why, he holds his seat by a better tenure than that by which Gov. Vance holds his, or, for that matter, than that of any other Senstor in the body, except, perhaps, Mr. Butler, who was scated in the same way be was. He was not admitted in the ordinary way because his certificate, he would have been on a level with other Senstors; but, as it is, his case has been solemnly investigated, carefully and rigidly inquired into, and his title declared to be complete. The wording of the resolution adopted by the Senate upon which he was admitted shows that his case is res adjudicats.

N. R.—Well, to switch off from the Sentorial question. You remarked the other day that Gen. Grant, if nominated, would be dected?

Senator C.—Yes, that's what I said; and I ignt have added that, if elected, he will be in-

Senator C.—Yes, that's what I said; and I night have added that, if elected, he will be integrated.

A. R.—What do you mean by that remark? Senator C.—Exactly what I say. He'll be ingurated, despite the efforts that may be made o prevent it. I'm not an alarmist, and I don't rant to be reported as such. But I see I am in or it with you, and I might as well go on with prediction that I've often made of late. It is, hat the Democrats will protest against the ount of the Electoral votes of some one or nors of our Republican States, when the two iouses meet in joint convention for that duty a February, 1881. They will base their orotest ions what they will silege to have been an unonstitutional exercise of Federal power in the xecution of the National Election laws. They may take California for this purpose, or New fork, or Pennsylvania, or any State wherein the lightest preteine, real or manufactured for the xpross object, may be fornished. Then the wo Houses will separate, and one or both will ustain the protest. The vote of that State will be thrown out, and it will be declared that there as no election, and the House will assume to elect a President.

A. R.—And then what will happen?

Senator C.—Well, the preliminary arrangements for that contingency will be made in the House, the same as they are attempting to make them in the Senate by unseating Mr. Kelloge, to that the Democratic nominee for President will be elected under the form and color of law. One step has aiready been taken in the House in this direction, by the unseating of Mr. Bisbee, of Florida, and the seating of Mr. Hull in his place. This gives the vote of Florida, on a vote by States, to the Democratic nominee for President will be elected under the form and color of law. One step has aiready been taken in the House in this direction, by the unseating of Mr. Bisbee, of Florida, and the seating of Mr. Hull in his place. This gives the vote of Florida, on a vote by States to nineteen Republican. States,—counting the Indians Greenback member with t

State in the South; the others are falling forf or at a standstill. But the half-dozen or more additional members that will be due to Texas and the South after the next ratio of representation shall have been fixed, will be more than overshadowed—it will be deerwhelmed, in fact—by the increase of, say, fifty or sixty members from the North. Of these the greater portion will come from the Northwest, all inspired and prompted by the political principles which have given us our recent great successes in that region. These facts stare our Democratic brethren full in the face. They glean from them the certainty that, unless they insugurate their next candidate, they will be relegated to the minority in every branch of the Government; for they will not be able to withstand the pressure soon to be brought to bear for the admission of Washington Territory as a State, and perhaps. Dakota,—the consummation of which events would make the Senate Republican beyond doubt or cavil.

M. R.—Then you foresee nothing but Democratic disaster in the future?

Senator C.—Exactly; either disaster and overwhelming defeat to the Democrats, or that they will rescue themselves from that fate by the methods I have described. In other words, they may attempt to save themselves in the Senate and by imposing an unclected President upon the country. It will require the promptings of desperation itself to induce them to adopt these measures; but they are rapidly becoming desperate enough to attempt them. And these are the reasons why I believe they may exert every possible method to retain their majority in the Senate. That majority gone, they will, as I've said, lose their foothold in every branch of the Government. To keen that foothold, they must necessarily unseat Mr. Kellogg, and admit Mr. Spofford, or some other Democrat from Louisians.

N. R.—But what benefit will the Senate be to them.—the'll only hold it for two years, until

Democrat from Louisiana.

N. R.—But what benefit will the Senate be to bem,—the'll only hold it for two years, until

Senator C.—There's another contingency to be considered. Suppose, now, the preliminary arrangements I spoke of for a Presidential election by the House should all fail! There's another chance for them, so long as they hold control of the Senate. In the event of a failure to elect by the House, the president office of the Senate becomes President ex officio. Even if the House is a tie, as it may be, and will be if those preliminary arrangements are Even if the House is a tie, as it may be, and will be if those preliminary arrangements are not earried out, the protests against the count of Electoral votes might be debated, continued, and delayed, and other devices might be resorted to until the term of the present Administration expires. Then the Senate would choose a President pro tem., who would become President of the United States at Officio until a new election should be ordered.

Here the interview ended.

The Republican has the following editoria comment upon this interview:

We print in our news-columns this morning the report of an interview with Senator Carpenter which cannot fail to attract attention and the report of an interview with senator Carpenter which cannot fail to attract attention and excite a deep interest among political thinkers the country over. The Senator throws some new light upon the possibilities of 1880-81. With characteristic quickness of perception, aided by an experienced observation of the methods and designs of the Bourbons, he jumps at the very correct conclusion that the temptation to foist an unelected President upon the country will present itself to them, and that they may yield to it. He describes the "color and form of law" to which they will or may resort in carrying this conspiracy into execution, and presents an array of dangerous contingencies which are simply startling.

But where he qualifies his expressions or apprehensions by using the doubtful term "may," we do not hesitate to use the more positive word "will." In other words, we firmly believe that the Democrats, rather than submit to the certainty of being relegated to the minority in all the branches of the General Government, will go ahead after the next National election with this revolutionary attempt, and carry it out if they can.

The present Senace, it should be remembered.

election with this revolutionary attempt, and carry it out if they can.

The present Senate, it should be remembered, is composed of forty-two Democrats, thirty-three Republicans, and one independent. In the next Congress that body will stand, as Senator Carpenter prophesies, Republicans thirty-seven, Democrats thirty-eight, and Independents one, even if Indians, should fail to elect a Republican successor to Senator McDonald. This calculation, it will be seen, is based upon the assumption that Messrs. Thurman of Ohio, Kernan of New York, Eaton of Connecticut, Randolph of New Jersey, and Wallace of Pennsylvania, will be succeeded by Republicans in 1881, and that a Democrat will likewise be elected to succeed Senator Bruce. But, if Indiana should return to her faith, these figures would be exactly reversed and the Senate would stand: Republicans thirty-sight, Democrats thirty-seven, and Independent one; unless in the meantime Senator Kellogy should be displaced, when it would stand: Republicans thirty-seven, Democrats thirty-cipht, Independent one.

These facts alone, we think, are sufficient un-

Democrats thirty-eight, Independent one.

These facts alone, we think, are sufficient under existing circumstances to induce the Democrats to adopt the desperate measures alluded to and proceed in due course of time to oust Mr. Kellogy. But added to them is the possibility of the death of one or more of their number representing States now under Republican control. Senator Carpenter, with a close regard to personal and Senatorial proprieties, refers to this without alluding to any particular Senator. We are enabled to supplement his allusion by the assertion that the health of Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, is now, and has been for some time, the cause of much solicitude among

assertion that the health of Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, is now, and has been for some time, the cause of much solicitude among his personal and political friends. His death, or the removal from the Senate from any cause of any one of the six gentiemen named in the interview as Democrats representing Republican States, would again imperil and destroy the heirs-breadth tenure by which the Democrats hold control of the Senate.

As to the House, where the Rev. De La Matyr now holds the balance of power on a vote by States, there is a chance, if not a certainty, of the ousting of Mr. Orth, of Indiana, mentioned by Senator Carpenter, and also of Mr. Hazelton of Wisconsin, the Senator's own State. The consummation of either of these events would at once change the present status of that body from nineteen to nineteen, to twenty Democratic States, against eighteen Republican States. It is true that Mr. De La Matyr may vote with the Republicans; but the very fear that he may do so will impel the Democrats to assume any and every risk in utilizing their majority strength for partisan purposes.

The Presidency, the patronage of that office for four years, and the opportunity they would have to perpetuate themselves in power, are temptations sufficient to overcome the scrupies of men who but a few years ago were in arms trying to destroy the Government. No reasonable man will deny this, nor will any good citizen recklesiv assume to rely upon the "lawabiding patriotism" of the Southern Brigadiers to saye the country from this prophesied outrage upon the will of the people. The habit the Bourbons have of treating the result of the elect any of 1876, the Electoral Commission, and they are as ready now to go onto it under the "color and form of law" as they were in 1860-"61 to go into Rebellion in epen violation of law and loyalty.

Mme. Ristori—Her Home in Paris.

The London Trath thus describes Mme. Ris-

Mme. Ristori—Her Home in Paris.

The London Truth thus describes Mme. Ristori's appearance and her surroundings in Paris:

Mme. Ristori's profile is just what it was when she came here twenty years ago to act Madea. Her step is elastic and neck upright. She dreases at home in plain black cashmere, fitting faultlessly to her figure, which is of noble cast. Her har is also plainly arranged, and is well preserved. Ristori only comes to Paris on business. She has built houses here on speculation, which she lets in flats. Her own habitation is a maison bourgeois on the Boulevard Malesherbes, which is let in flats. Theirs lived in it in the summer of 1873 on the entresol. Ristori's part is a large first floor, reached by a separate stair. Except by the porte cochere, it is cut off from communication with the rest of the house. The walls and celling of the staircase are decorated with fresco-paintings by Italian arrists. The idea they impart to the stranger ascending is that he mounts to a temple of the muses. One is struck from the moment one passes through at the street door with the absence of bourgeoise vulgarity. The concierge is dressed like a manservant. He and his wife are italians, and the latter has the floest head of black hair, I surpose, in Paris. They both have a kind, pleasant manner in the discharge of their janitorial functions. At the top of the private stairs the door is opened either by a grave matre d'hotel or by Mme. Ristor's femme de chambre. The visitor saks for "la Marounse del Grilio," to tragedienne's title, or for "Mile. Bisnea del Grillo," A richly furnished drawiff-room is entered by a vestibule, rather exiguous to be in keeping with the rest of the babitation, and particularly with the mural decorations. One does not readily catalogue the articles of furniture in the drawing-room. The harmony is too perfect for any one object to catch the eye more than another, unless it be the marble console facing the windows and supported in a gilt stain, in the Louis Quatorze style. Mile, Bisnea is a

no exorbitant bill should be sent in for the charming things she had made up. One is not less struck in conversing with her by her good sense than by the gracefulness of ner manner. Mme. Ristori has not, when in Paris, any day for receiving. The political events of the last nine years have dispersed ner friends here, the Theatre Ventacour has been demolished, and she is glad to enjoy quiet after the Roman season.

BUTLER ON POLITICS.

Tilden and the Democracy—Hew the Southern Phalanx Will Be Broken—The Republican Party's Advantage.

Correspondence New York Berald.

Boston, Nov. 8.—Since his fourth defeat in the Gubernatorial race, which occurred last. Tucsday, Gen. Butler has kept remarkably quiet. Beyond answering a few desultory questions by asking others or by telling stories, he has granted no interviews, and, outside of his has granted no interviews, and, outside of his personal and political friends, has expressed no opinions on the disastrous result. But to-day he succumbed to the interviewer and dictated a formal statement of his views to a representative of his Boston organ, the Globs. After a

he succumbed to the interviewer and dictated a formal statement of his views to a representative of his Boston organ, the Globe. After a short preliminary conversation, the reporter asked: "What does the result of the vote on Tuesday signify in the politics of the State?"

"Its signifies that my election was supposed by the Faneuil Hall Democrats to injure Mr. Tilden's chances for the nomination for the Presidency, and hence the action of that class of so-called Democrats who look to Mr. Tilden to give them National office. That bubble, however, is burst, and Mr. Tilden, in my judgment, stands less chance of being elected President than he does of being struck by lightning in the coming winter. The Democracy will hardly push the choice of a man for the Presidency the second time who had not the courage and ability to take his seat when elected to it. Is my younger days it was not accustomed to such leadership. The election in New York has settled that, if nothing else."

"What will be the effect of the election in this State upon the Faneuil Hall Democrats, or, rather, upon that organization?"

"I have seen what Judge Abbott says. He attended all, from 1845 to 1860 inclusive, and I know that the Democratic party need votes more than they do officeholders. They always have enough cundidates for office. They need the rank and file, and not Captains, Colonels, and Brigadler-Generals, without men, and without the means of raising any."

"You think, then, that there will be no question but what the next National Convention will recognize the delegates chosen at Worcester and those chosen by the people in their respective districts, and not the batch of delegates chosen by the Faneuii-Hail Convention?"

"If they don't, there will be no question as to the result of such management in the election. For nearly fifty years the Democracy of Massachusetts has chosen its delegates by districts, except the Senatorial districts. Mr. Tilden or his fuglemen ordered it otherwise last year by the resolution, and the order was boy

"Stronger."

"Why?"

"Because he represented nothing that wasn't equally represented by the Republican party. He represented the wealth, the monopolies, the special privileges, the banking and currency interests of Wail street. On that class of questions the Republican party can beat him and give him six to ten in the game, for they have become, from necessley of Administration during the War and since, the, chosen guardians of all that class of interests. The Democratic party north and west of Albany in New York, and west of the Alieghenies in the country, are in an entirely different way of thinking from from Mr. T'Iden; and they never will vote for him again, even if he were nominated."

"Do you agree with the opinion which has been so generally expressed, that the Democratic party has no chance next year, in view of the results in Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, California, and New York!"

"I agree that the Democratic party, under its present leadership, going in the same direction, hasn't any chance. It has no chance, because I fail to find any distinctive difference in the principles held unanimously by the members of the Democratic party from those of the leaders of the Republican party, for whose candidate the Lieutennants and Captains of the Democratic party in Massachusetts voted, and whom they have attempted to elect in the past two years. If you say the tariff, then the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania are tariff men; if you say the finance question, both parties are split in two upon that question by the backbone of the

the finance question, both parties are split in two upon that question by the backbone of the Alleghenies; if you say on the question of protection of citizens in their rights by the General Government, the Democratic party doubts whether it ought to be done. Most of the Government, the Democratic party doubts whether it ought to be done. Most of the Democratic leaders are afraid to say that it ought to be done, and Hayes' Administration is afraid to do it. If you speak of foreign policy, there is no question between the Democrats and Republicans upon that. It took them four months in the special session of Congress to get up an issue last summer on which they could divide, and that was the question of putting troops at the polls, when there were no troops to put there, and it was wholly an immaterial question; and, further than that, neither party claimed that the presence of troops at the polls had ever influenced 1,000 votes. If you say universal suffrage, the Democracy are against it in the South, and the Republicans are in favor of it in the South and against it in the North. On the question of internal improvements, the Democrats are as anxious to vote improvements for their rivers and harbors as are the Republicans for theirs. Upon the granting of special privileges, so that you can make yourself rich by watering stocks of railroads, a charge has been made by Mr. Field that our last Democratic Presidential candidate watered the stock of the Elevated Railroad to a worse extent than any such performance has ager been exercised in the United

Field that our last Democratic Presidential candidate watered the stock of the Elevated Railroad to a worse extent than any such performance has ever been carried in the United States; but Mr. Tilden returns the charge upon Mr. Field, and I believe them both."

"Is there any issue, then, which does to-day divide the two parties?"

"No. The leaders of the two parties are together in their interests and habits of thought on every issue; and the rank-and-file of the two parties are also together, if they could only break away from party-ties."

"Is there any line of policy which, in your opinion, would lead the Democratic party to success if pursued by them?"

"Far be it from me to undertake, to advise even, what shall be the policy to be pursued by the Democratic party as at present organized is practically dead; but true Democracy is not dead and will resume its place in the future government of the country, for this country is either to be a Democracy or an Empire. The people will never submit to an oligarchy, especially a moneyed one, naving no other merit but the fortunes fisched by special legislation from the people."

"You think, then, any party which will place

moneyed one, naving no other merit but the fortunes fliched by special legislation from the people."

"You think, then, any party which will place itself in line with the people will succeed?"

"The whole history of the country has shown it. The Democratic party was ruined by its support of the institution of Slavery, which institution was not in consonance with the feelings, the wishes, the belief, or the sense of justice of the people, and was only sustained so many years because of the constitutional obligation to do so. That is now out of the way, and very soon all of the evils growing out of it will fade away; and, when that is done, nobody doubts that true Democracy will resume its sway in our Government, except among those who believe in Imperialism."

"Do you believe that the people of the South, as a people, are to-day disloyal or in favor either of Secession or the restoration of Slavery!"

"I don't believe that the people of the South are in favor of the restoration of Slavery, for they have seen by free labor a greater amount of product of cotton, tobacco, and sugar than ever under the system of Slavery. They see now what the North learned early, that slavelabor was not profitable, and was wholly inconsistent with Republican institutions. Nor do I believe that there is any considerable body of men in the South that desire Secession of think all reflecting men agree that that question is settled in this country,—certainly forcible Secession."

"Is there, then, any advantage to be gained

all reflecting men agree that that question is settled in this country,—certainly forcible Secession."

"Is there, then, any advantage to be gained keeping alive the spirit of sectionalism which has existed in this country since the War?"

"A great advantage to the party which can keep in power by so doing, without disadvantage to the country. No man deprecates and deplores more than I do the spirit of law-lesness, the disregard of human life, whether of white or of black, the resort to force in conducting the civil controversies, which have shown themselves in some parts of the South; and no one would go further than I would to bring such mob violence to an end."

"Do you believe that the disturbance at the South since the War has been greater than what might have been expected from the social revolution, the civil war, and the political chiesancry which have heen practiced in that section since the War! I other words, Isn't it true that what happened at the South would have happened almost anywhere where human nature had been subjected to the same circumstances?"

"I should express my idea, perhaps, in different words. No country has ever settled down immediately after a long civil war without the deleterious effects of the disbandment of armies upon it, except the Northern States of the Union. That is the wonder of the contemporary statesmen of the world, and will be the theme of admiration of the future historian.

South: the irritation produced by the loss of so large a portion of their property by the result of the War; the disbandment of an army largely composed of uneducated, untrained young men, whose only teaching during their latter youth has been the lawlesness of the camp, and the only law respected by them the military order; the presence of a race, deemed by the dominant race to have been their property and their inferiors, suddenly made their equals, and he some cases their superiors, in political right and power, by the force of the action of what was considered by the dominant race substantially a foreign Government, have hardly a parallel in history. Therefore it is difficult to say what might have been expected. All that has happened ought not to be, and has not been, a surprise to the thinking statesman or politicism. We can see now that much of the wrong and evil might have been avoided, much curbed, and more alleviated, except that the evils became the source of political power to both parties. A Solid South sustained a Solid North, the evils and political wrong of the Bouth being the life-blood of the other."

"How much longer is this condition of sectionalism in political life going to last?"

"It will vanish after the election of 1880; and, if the Democracy of the North are wise, it will chase to be an element before then. There are many causes working to that end. One very strong one is, that the state of lawlesness is injuring the business interests of the South. It is preventing the influx of capital there, and entirely stopping the flow of immigration, except in the single State of Texas, where there has been less of it, in fact, than in any other, and where immigration is equal to that of any agricultural section of the West or North. I mean to give no excathedra opinion when I say that it will end in 1881. My reason for so believing is, that the census of 1880 will show that political power has passed from the East and South to the West. Many of the Western States will double their ratio of rep

"I see it is sail you are to run for congress, General?"

"I served ten years in Congress, giving to the public so much of my life in that direction that Idon't feel called upon to devote any more in that way; and, if I change my mind, I shall have no occasion to move to Boston. There are four districts which gave a piurality of their votes for me in the last election." votes for me in the tast election."

"Have not the people of Massachusetts who supported you this year good reason to believe that they can carry at least four of the Congressional districts in this State next year, Gen-

eral?"
"They can do it easily, if the same fight is made; and I wish to add, respecting my running for Congress, that, if I ever change my mind and determine to do so, the first notice of it will not appear, I opine, in the Boston Journa', Advertiser, or Transcript."

TEMPERANCE.

Gospel Commission.

The temperance folk had it all to themselves yesterday in Lower Farwell Hall, and will go at it again this morning, even if Grant does come. The collection which gathered in the enertments of Farwell Hall, and which num bered, when it was fullest, some 100 ladies and gentlemen, who have undertaken to eradicate intemperance if it takes all winter, was what is to be known as "The State Convention of the Gospel Commission, established by the Women's Christian Temperance Union." The call was issued by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, Work, who did the presiding and the directing

THE MORNING SESSION was opened with a Bible reading by Hannah Whiteball Smith. "What Is Gospel Temperance!" was the first topic for discussion, and Mrs. L. S. Rounds and others contributed their views by way of answering the conundrum. The general position taken was that the specific work was to save men who were under the influence of the drinking curse, both in its trafficand in its use, by preaching to them the Gospel of salvation, which, indeed, was the only power that could save them. The discussions took up the time until about 12 o'clock, when the regular noon prayer-meeting was organized under the conduct of Charles M. Morton.

At the Afternoon Sibssion

under the conduct of Charles M. Morton.

AT THE APTERNOON SESSION
the Convention took up the subject of Gospelmeeting methods, and short addresses were in order. J. A. Ewalt led off, speaking favorably of open-air meetings in behalf of the temperance reform. It had been found well, he said, to interest all the business and professional classes in the city, and this had been done by calling upon representatives of those classes to conduct the meetings. Nobody could doubt that they won a victory. One place, whose name he omitted to mention, had decided to have no more licensed drinking within its borders, and there had been a gratifying closing up of front doors all around, even if the saloons were still accessible from the rear. The Chairman, Mrs. Henry, emphasized the point with regard to representative men being interested in the work, and was followed by a man who announced himself as a reformed drunkard, and who spoke in favor of silent, Christian work as opposed to the "f-did-it" plan. He. had relied on God, and not on himself, and had been sustained, and the reason why so many reformershad returned to their "waller," as he put it, was that they had depended on themselves, and had not sought God's help, Another also insisted on the necessity of depending on God, who, somehow or other, had decreed that His Church was to be the instrument through which the Holy Spirit was to work. The speaker size referred to the grand field for this work in the South. What was necessary there, however, was an infusion of the spirit which animated the ladies of the North, A lady member wanted the Church thoroughly permeated with this work. When that had been done, it would go on, and nobody could stop it.

Mrs. S. P. Rounds believed that the great trouble in the case, but he said. AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

been done, it would go on, and nobody could stop it.

Mrs. S. P. Rounds believed that the great trouble in the past had been that too many had tried to absorb the work instead of letting the work absorb them. Workers had been so anxious to be known as "Mr. or Mrs. So-and-So, the great-lecturer," that they had absorbed the work, instead of letting Christ absorb them, making them the channels through which His Spirit could blow out to the down-trodden. She believed and hoped the time would come when total abstinence would be one of the pre-requisites to church membership. As to methods, they must depend on circumstances. All that we could do was to open our hearts, and ask Christ to show us how to do the work. She firmly believed that there had been TOO MUCH TALK AND TOO LITTLE PRAYER

TOO MUCH TALK AND TOO LITTLE PRAYER in these meetings, and that it was high time to reverse the order of things.

A reformed man blessed the day when he effectually swore off and became converted. It was fire years ago the 17th of this month, and he had remained true to his pledge ever since. The day had become his holiday, and he expected to have more joy when it came around this year than the great city would have to-day when there would be such general and public joy over Grant.

Mrs. Henry, in the few minutes left, spoke in favor of the Bible-reading method, and instanced its effectiveness as it had been made known to her from actual practice. The one great method, in short, was a dependence upon God's Word and prayer. It was for these that the erring and the down-trodden were hungering.

The hour between 3 and 4 o'clock was taken up with the W. C. T. U. daily prayer-meeting. At 4 o'clock there were requests for prayer, Mrs. Henry making special reference to the two unfortunate reporters present, who were gratutously made the subject of such uncompil-TOO MUCH TALK AND TOO LITTLE PRAYER

Mrs. Henry making special reference to the two unfortunate reporters present, who were gratuitously made the subject of such uncomplimentary allusions as "being in sin" and needing "a consecration of their pencils." Mr. Paxton, who was present, was asked to speak, and devoted a few minutes to exhorting his hearers that, while prayer was all very well in its place, it was absolutely necessary to undertake the practical work of rescuing the poys and girls, the men and women, from the slums and the sinks of iniquity which infest this city. After the singing of the Doxology the meeting was closed with prayer by Preaddent Elmendorf, of the Citizens' League, and the Convention

MRS. ROBERT.

Continuation of Testimony for the Defense. Evidence as to Her Somnambu-

A Fatal Admission by One of Her Own Witnesses.

lism, Epilepsy, Etc.

There was a medium-sized crowd in the Crimnal Court-room when proceedings in the Robert murder trial were resumed yesterday morning.

MRS. DELAFRANCE gain took the stand, and was examined for the

She testified that she was present in Griffin's office in the Bryan Block on the afternoon of office in the Bryan Block on the afternoon of the shooting. On that occasion Mrs. Robert did not throw a chair at Mr. Weber. All she did was to litt up a chair and drop it to the floor again. When residing with witness Mrs. R. was restless and sleepless at night. She talked incoherently and often "of murder, blood, and all like that," and of getting poison for the benefit of some person upknown. Two and a half years ago Mrs. Robert bought a revolver from witness' husband. From all that witness knew of Mrs. Robert she believed her to be in-In cross-examination, witness said that she

and Mrs. Robert shot off the revolver in the back-yard on July 4, 1878, "just efor fun." She could not tell whether the defendant took aim. They shot at a shanty, for they did not care to keep out of the line of fire. Witness was friendly to Mrs. Robert, but not a warm JACOB DEGAN.

foreman of car-repairing for the Chicago & had worked cleaning cars there, and had always worked faithfully. In cross-examination, witness owned that in July last he told Detective Ostermann that Mrs. Robert served Weber right, and that in her position he would have "That is all," said the State's Attorney, and

Mr. Degan, gave place to his wife. She knew Mrs. Kobert, and had seen her in a fit in witness back-yard. She had beard Mrs. Robert say that Weber and Juessen had caused her boy to be drowned. Many times she talked of her boy and his untimely taking-off. From the way Mrs. Robert acted witness believed she was out of her mind. POLICE-OFFICER JACKSON

of Chicago Avenue Station, first saw Mrs. Robert at the station in 1876. Witness did not know how she got there. In November, 1876, on a cold, rainy morning, about 2 or 3 o'clock, he found Mrs. Robert on the street, near the corner of Cass and Huron. She was only partly dressed, and was barefooted and bareheaded. She talked of her boy Theodore, who was dead, and said she was going to meet him. Witness took her to the stationand her clothes were sent for.

for.

In cross-examination, witness said that Mrs.
Robert lived on Rush street, north of Chicago
avenue, at the time of her night parade. She
was going south at the time he met her. MRS. JENNIE MOSHER

MRS. JENNIE MOSHER
knew defendant. One morning in 1877 witness saw Mrs. Robert going north on Clark street beyond Lincoln Park. She was dressed in a chemise or night-gown, and nothing much else. She talked of her boy and her troubles, and on a later occasion she declared that Weber had caused the death of her boy. She had complained also of the loss of valuable papers. In cross-examination, the witness spoke of Mrs. Robert's night-travels as "walking in her sleep."

an attorney, said that Mrs. Robert came to his office in 1876, and claimed that Mr. Juessen had some sixty letters of hers which she wanted to get back. Witness regarded sher as insane at that time, and had seen no reason to change his opinion.
In cross-examination, witness said he knew by

In cross-examination, witness said be knew by hearsay only that the firm of which he was a member began a suit against Weber at the instance of Mrs. Robert. The suit was not preseed. It was begun by his partner, Mr. Hoffman. They tried for a year to get rid of Mrs. Poper and refused to handle her busi-

insanity.

MR. ADOLPH MOSHS,
testified that Mrs. Robert consulted him in reference to the recovery of some letters. She had with her an illustrated paper,—the Poice Gazette, or something of that kind,—in which she was pictured as visiting the grave of her boy. Witness requested her not to return to his office, as he was engaged in the Greenebaum case, and she did not do so until after that case was disposed of. Witness' objection was that Juessen was prosecuting Greenebaum on behalf of Weber, and he did not wast to be misjudged on account of acting as her attorney. Witness said that, in any case, Mrs. Robert had no legal claim against Weber, for that by her own showing her relations with him were immoral.

Mr. Moses asked the State's Attorney if he might be allowed to make a full statement, under oath, of all he knew about the case. Certain statements reflecting on him had been made by the press, and he wanted an opportunity of vindicating himself. Mr. Mills objected, and said Mr. Moses needed no vindication. A discussion then followed as to the admissibility of an alleged conversation between witness and Col. Juessen, pending the settlement of which the Court took a recess for lunch.

The trial was resumed at 2 p. m., Mr. Moses again taking his seat in the witness-chair. Mr. Starkey the official stenographer, read a part of the evidence of Col. Juessen, relating to alleged conversations between Juessen and Mosea in regard to the destruction of the letters which passed between Weber and Mrs. Robert. In the end it was decided to recall Col. Juessen, and in the meantime Mr. Moses was

QUESTIONED ON OTHER MATTERS.

He said that Mrs. Robert left the papers

named to the description of the letters which passed between Weber and Mrs. Robert. In the end it was decided to recall Col. Juessen, and in the meantime Mr. Moses was QUESTIONED ON OTHER MATTERS.

He said that Mrs. Robert left the papers with him for a considerable time. He told her that it was wrong for her to charge Juessen and Anderson with having killed her boy,—that she should not make so grave a charge without evidence to support it. She came back a few days later and comprained of what witness had said. Mrs. Robert was in witness' office perhaps ten times. He talked with her many times, advising her that she had no legal claim whatever against Weber, for that no Court could order the specific performance of a contract which was conceived in immorality and opposed to public policy. He advised her to abide her misfortanes in peace, for she had told him that she had hidden from her frieuds the knowledge that the boy was Weber's son. Witness believed that on all other points except the death of her son the defendant was sane. He spoke, of course, as a layman, and did not want his judgment on the question of the state of her mind to be considered as an expression of a legal opinios.

On further examination by the defense, the witness said that Mrs. Robert told him about her fits and her "somnambulistic" travels, the word quoted being the one she herself used.

State's Attorney Mills cross-examined the witness. He said, that Mrs. Robert cried hysterically at some of the interviews in his office. Witness considered her sane when she was alking about her relations with Weber. She claimed that Weber owed her \$5,000 on a contract which Juessen had possession of, and that there was also interest due. Witness requested Juessen to give him a copy of the contract, and after some days he did so, with a request that witness would not furnish the copy to Mrs. Robert, as she would make an improper use of it. Witness accordingly refused to give her the copy, and she became frantic, angry, excited. But she would soe that t

An attorney's clerk, said that he saw Mrs. Robert on the Sunday before the shooting, and that she told him all about her boy, whom he had known in his lifetime. She asked him about her case, and if he did not think that Wober had done wrong, to which he said that, from her point of view, it seemed that he had. On one occasion witness saw Weber and the boy

together. The boy was showing to Weber

WOLF G. GOLDSCHIN

testified that on May I (the day of the shooting) he was in the office of Juessen & Anderson a few minutes after the shot was fired. He saw Weber on the settee, and saw Mrs. Robert in the hands of a policeman. She was very pale, and was foaming at the mouth. She said that he (Weber) had rained her, and she hoped she had killed him.

The prosecution did not ask this witness any questions, for from that side of the house the last admission seemed to be one of the most valuable pieces of testimony that could possibly have been given. They could never have proven it, and they relied upon it as fully demonstrating at once the malice and the sanity of the accused. It was the sensation of the day.

DR. GEORGE P. CUNNINGHAM

testified that Oct. 11, 1878, he was called to Chicago Avenue Station, where he found Mrs. Robert in a state of deshabilie. She was lying on a bench and was frothing at the mouth. Her pulse was over 100, while the normal pulsation of a healthy person is sixty-five to seventy. Her teeth were clenched and she was grinding them. Witness pronounced her to be suffering from an epileptic fit, and he still considered his diagnosis to be the correct one. The eyes were open and staring, and the pupils dilated. She became conscious in about ten minutes, and was removed to her home. Witness questioned her as to whether she had fallen from a window, but she said she knew nothing about it. Witness believed that the defendant was at times insane. In cross-examination, witness said that at the time of the fit Mrs. Robert's face was livid and somewhat purple, and that her hands were tightly clenched. She acted as if of unsound mind when the names of Juessen, Weber, or her child were mentioned.

PRANCIS A. HOYPMAN, JR., DR. GEORGE P. CUNNINGHAM PRANCIS A. HOPPMAN, JR.,

prancis A. Hoppman, Jr., attorney-at-law, testified that be became acquainted with Mrs. Robert at his own house on Superior street. She came there alone, and gave witness a general outline of her troubles with Weber. This was two or three years ago; witness could not remember the time. He suggested to her that she had no case in law, and that she should do what she could to obtain an amicable settlement. She told witness that Weber attempted to force her in a grove at Burlington, is., and this fact was forcibly impressed upon his mind. At a third interview she informed witness that Weber was just about to leave town, and that she wanted suit brought against bim at once. Witness told her there was no time to prepare the necessary papers, but leave town, and that she wanted suit orought against him at once. Witness told her there was no time to prepare the necessary papers, but she insisted, and a praceipe was issued. It was "suppressed for service" by the clerk, and the fact did not appear in the Law Builetin or the daily papers. Witness subsequently made a thorough investigation of the case, and advised Mrs. Robert to see George Weber. He saw Anderson himself, but the interview was barren of result. Witness never received any fees from Mrs. Robert, but, on the other hand, he repeatedly offered her money to relieve her pressing necessities, but she invariably refused it. Her shoes were in terrible condition, and the weather was very bad, but she refused to take anything but one nickel. Witness felt positive that Mrs. Robert was insane. She said that Weber had caused the death of her boy, and that Juessen prevented her from getting justice on her contract with Weber.

ed her from getting justice on her contract with Weber.

In cross-examination witness said that the suit instituted was for trespass, and that a declaration was filed. He had not seen the papers since, nor had he any actual personal knowledge of the filing. The amount of damage claimed might have been \$5,000. It might have been \$50,000. The declaration was filed after the abandonment of the suit, and, although Weber was served with the process, there never was any default taken. Witness afterwards met Juessen on the street and Juessen apoke of the suit. Witness asked him how it came that he appeared as Weber's attorney when he was formerly the attorney of Mrs. Robert, to which Juessen answered. "That was long ago." Juessen asked what the stfit was for, and witness said that it was for trespass. More in joke than anything else, witness said, "Suppose it is for rape?" It was only a street-corner talk, anyhow, and the conversation branched off to politics.

attorney at law, testified that he first met Mrs. Robert in December, 1878. She said she had a suit against Weber, which Mr. Moses declined to handle on the ground that he was associated to handle on the ground that he was associated with the Greenebaum case. She stated the circumstances of her first meeting with Weber in Burlington and their subsequent relations, including his attempt to outrage her in the grove. She said that the bor (the result of their illicit connection) called Weber "uncle," but knew that he was his father. Witness examined the \$5.000 contract, and gave it as his opinion that an action would lie. He \$5,000 contract, and gave it as his opinion that an action would lie. He called on Weber and asked if an amicable settlement could not be had. Weber said that he would pay no more money, and that his attorney (Juessen) advised him that the consideration was void. Witness subsequently filed a bill to compel Juessen to fuifill the trust or to remove Juessen as trustee and compel Weber to a specific performance. Juessen & Anderson filed a demurrer, which was overruled by Judge Williams. Testimony was subsequently taken in the case, and it was white this was going on that Weber got shot.

Coming down to the day of the tragedy, the witness described the scene in Griffin's office in the Bryan Block and the transfer to Fifth avenue. Witness walked over with Mr. Magee, of The Tribune, and on the way told him about the chair episode. There was no attempt to throw a chair, but in moving it was thrown down. Mrs. Robert first entered Juessen & Anderson's office. Weber was sitting in a rocking-chair, and she asked him if the picture which she produced was that of his son or not. Weber made some reply and she immediately

which she produced was that of his son or not. Weber made some reply and she immediately drew a pistol and shot him. He was carried off and she was selzed by the detective, but immediately went off into what seemed like a fit. Witness knew nothing beforehand of her pussession of the pistol.

In cross-examination witness said that he put the pistol in his pocket, and at the foot of the sairs hunded it to Walter Goodrich, the man who mysteriously disappeared a few weeks ago. On the day before the shooting Col. Juessen said, in Griffin's office, that Mrs. Robert was a fitting subject for an insane asylum. Witness was nearer than Juessen to Mrs. Robert when she fired the shot. Witness never expected "to receive any pay from Mrs. Robert, and took the case as a matter of charity.

MRS. RAWLEIGH.

MRS. RAWLEIGH,
formerly a teacher in the Newberry School, said
that she saw Mrs. Robert there in December,
1876, a month or so after the child Theodore
was drowned. Mrs. Robert called out a
little boy named Paul Low and spoke
to him. After some words had passed
she drew a black string from her pockot
and tried to put it round his neck. Witness interfered, and the woman said, in explanation of
her conduct, that he had drowned her boy by
pushing him into the river. This boy had been
arrested for killing the boy, and was taken before Justice Kaufmann, but was discharged.

C. G. STOWALL. MRS. RAWLEIGH,

C. G. STOWELL,

Principal of the Newberry School. said that while Theodore was a pupil there she called to see him on several occasions. On the occasion spoken of by the last witness, he was called and informed what had happened. Mrs. Robert said in substance: "That boy has drowned my boy and he must die." She had a strong black cord in her hind,—something like a picture-cord. Witness led her away and she cried. Her appearance was ordinary, but she seemed to be suffering from extreme grief.

Michael Whalen, one of the city detectives, described a fit which Mrs. Robert had in the Chicago Avenue court-room.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. C. G. STOWELL,

He Wanted "de 'Lowance."

Columbus (Miss.) Index.

A colored man who had contracted a debt some years ago with one of our merchanta came to town yesterday and called on bis old came to town yesterday and called on his old creditor.

\*\*Didn't you 'splain to me dat if I settled up dat account you would give me a 'lowance?'' said the darky to the merchant.

\*\*Yes, I did say so, Sam," said the merchant.

\*\*If you are ready to settle your bill now I will hake a good allowance," and the merchant waited for the colored individual to pull out his pocket-book.

\*\*Well, sir, I basn't got de money jes' now, but I thought I'd come in and get de 'lowance; my wife want's a shawl."

A Peculiar Procedure.

New York Reening Post.

The arrangements have almost been completed for calling an extra season of the Legislature of Florida, to grant a charter to the company which proposes to construct a canal across that State. Gov. Drew was unwilling to convene the Legislature at the expense of the people, and the canal company deposited in the State Treasury \$15,000 to pay the expenses of the session, which will last, it is understood, only five days.

GRAND EXHIBITION THEY ARE COMING.

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Rearrangement of the Exposition Building for Their Exhibition Nov. 10 to 15.

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Remarkable Gathering and an Unusual Opportunity.

The Fat Stock Show, which occurred at the Exposition Building last year, was an event long to be remembered by those who attended. It is, therefore, a great cause for satisfaction that the forthcoming show, which began Nov. 10, promises to be even finer and more attractive than the one of last season. Not only will the num ber of fine animals be larger, but the quality will also be improved, and the best collection ever made in America will unquestionably be

The importance of this exhibition cannot be overestimated in its beneficial effects upon the Northwest. It will stimulate the breeding and raising of fine cattle, bring the best in the world to this market, increase the trade of the locality, and prove a general blessing to all. Those who did not attend last year should not fail to go this season, while those who did attend are cerof Agriculture takes the lead in this grand terprise, and Chicago and the Northwest will stand by it.

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